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The FRONT PAGE

The Coming Conservative Convention

There seems to be a good deal of drum-beating in connection with the coming Conservative convention at Winnipeg in October. "Lukewarm" would have been an exaggerated phrase applied to the attitude of most of the eminent Conservatives of Eastern Canada when the original proposal for a convention in June was promulgated, but postponement to the autumn seems to have mollified them to some extent and they now seem resolved that if a convention must be held this year it should be as large and comprehensive as possible, an arena in which the questions of future leadership and policy may be decided with some sense of finality. That it should be the right kind of convention is as important to the people of Canada as a whole, as to the party workers themselves. It is of course inevitable that at some future day Conservatives will come again to power; and of late years everyone has seen enough of the difficulties of public men struggling to govern without adequate support to recognize the desirability of a strong and popular party organization to back the administration. Moreover if any constitutional theory has been proven up to the hilt by experience it is that a vigorous and courageous Opposition is at all times desirable. It is indeed one of the best weapons that a Prime Minister can use for the discipline of extortionate and unruly followers.

The tendency of the times in Canada is all toward a re-alignment of political forces under the old two-party system, and there is nothing to regret in this. The Progressives and their unclassified allies have been cutting a dash and getting much publicity for nearly ten years, and the net gain to Canada is small. That perhaps was inevitable. There is a rather rueful confession to be found in the "Reminiscences" of the late Goldwin Smith, a bitter opponent of the two-party system, and who encouraged independent movements, especially of an agrarian character, not only with his pen but with his purse. The "sage of the Grange" once attended a farmers' picnic, where he was received with much acclaim, and in the course of the day drew one of the agrarian leaders aside to get a statement of political principles from him. The farmer politician pondered for quite a while and then said "Well we think the other fellows are corrupt." That is about as near to a constructive thought as the Progressive party has attained, outside its auxiliary interests in the marketing of produce.

A return to the two-party system being the trend of the times, it is to be hoped that the Conservative party will emerge from the Convention as an effective force, pledged to genuinely constructive and progressive policies. It cannot do so unless the coming convention is more than a mere collection of party hacks picked from the various constituency machines, some of which do not command respect in their own localities. If any of the managers of the convention are contemplating that type of gathering they had best abandon the assemblage altogether. The convention cannot serve national uses unless all Conservatives get behind it and the biggest and ablest men of the party participate as is customary in National conventions in the United States. And it should be as large as possible with an ample representation of all classes of the electorate. An aggregate attendance of three or four thousand would not be too great, give an adequate force of able directing minds.

It would, we think, be a fatal step should the larger cities attempt to dictate, although we have no sympathy whatever with the anti-urban agitation which has always been a mischievous factor in Canadian politics. It will also be regrettable if there is inadequate recognition of young blood; and since, for good or evil, we have universal suffrage, there should be a substantial representation of women; not one composed of the feminine ward-heelers, who are to-day a new and sinister factor in cities like Toronto. Emphatically there should be a sound and adequate representation of Labor. Owing to the amount of unnecessary advertising accorded to every blatherskite and soap-boxer who lifts his voice, the country at large has a distorted idea of labor psychology,—but in its totality Canadian labor has time and again proven itself sound, patriotic, and zealous for the prosperity of the country as a whole.

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Guesses as to Future Leadership

With regard to the future leadership the party seems, if anything, to suffer from an embarrassment of riches in the matter of eligibles. Hon. Mr. Meighen's decision to retire from the political scene seems to be positive, but there is still widespread enthusiasm for him. Ever since Mr. Meighen's resolve was made known, Hon. Howard Ferguson, the Prime Minister of Ontario, has been kept busy waving aside the laurel, because his brilliance as an Opposition leader and his phenomenal administrative capacity, idealism and foresight as Prime Minister, have been amply proven. On the platform Mr. Ferguson has openly disclaimed any ambition to give up the labors he has so splendidly performed in Ontario; but unquestionably he will have to withstand a great deal of pressure from all parts of Canada before the hope of transferring him to Ottawa is relinquished. He is by no means the sole hope, however. No one doubts that Hon. Hugh Guthrie comes up to the standard dimensions of political leadership in this country, who observed his conduct as leader of the Opposition at Ottawa during the past session. Of the great abilities of Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., of Calgary, there is not the slightest doubt either; he confers honor on his country and his party every time he appears on a platform at home or in other lands. And the "second choices," men like C. H. Cahan, K.C., of Montreal, a real political war horse in his own city, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, the victorious Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, and Hon. Robert Rogers, of Winnipeg, the most incorrigible optimist in his party, are far from being nonentities. In a convention of this kind the more "starters," and the less that is heard of a cut-and-dried decision, the better. A few local booms for the favorite sons would be desirable if only to give vitality to the affair.

SEVEN SISTERS FALLS, LAKE O'HARA

One of the loveliest of the innumerable lovely spots in the Canadian Rockies.

Photograph by courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway.

Having adopted the American convention method, it is to be hoped that the good sportsmanship which usually characterizes National conventions in the United States will prevail also; for in those great assemblages it will be noted that no matter how bitter the controversy which precedes the ultimate choice, every state delegation so soon as the convention is over goes home to work loyally for the accepted nominee.

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Nova Scotia Liberals to Convene

"Reorganization" has, in certain circumstances, almost as much merit in its sound as "that blessed word, Mesopotamia". The Nova Scotia Liberals are now about to make trial of its talismanic virtues. At the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Liberal Association, held in Halifax, the other day, and attended by representatives from every constituency in the Province, plans of reorganization were discussed and outlined, and it was also practically decided to hold a Provincial Convention at an early date. The Association aims at bringing the Liberal party back into power in Nova Scotia, and at increasing the Liberal representation from the Province at Ottawa. Well, as the old adage tells us, it is good to "aim high". Fortunately, it was reported, by those in attendance at the meeting in question, that "the party, at the present time, is in a healthy condition." That is good hearing, for as it only secured three seats at the last Provincial General Election, it would be a sorry state of affairs if there should be any reason for thinking it out of sorts or lacking in vigor and robustness. Among the resolutions adopted was one extending the thanks of the Association to the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King for the implementing of the Duncan report, and the introduction of other legislation beneficial to the Maritimes. From this it is clear that, whatever justice there may be in the reproach of "grouchiness", that one sometimes hears brought against the Maritimes, it is one that cannot be fairly levelled at the Liberals of Nova Scotia.

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Hudson's Bay Railway Propaganda

From several communications which have reached this office it is obvious that the United Farmers of Saskatchewan, Limited, have started a consistent and continuous propaganda to check up all criticisms on the Hudson's Bay project as a possible alternative grain carrying route to Liverpool. In so doing they charge that an organized propaganda against the route exists in other parts of Canada, the implication being that their present efforts are in the nature of a counter measure. This is strange, for no inkling of such an organized propaganda as Saskatchewan suspects has ever reached this office.

So far the journalistic institutions which have come under fire are that deliberately neutral organization, Canadian Press, Limited, the Montreal "Gazette," the Montreal "Star" and the Victoria "Colonist." The indictment against Canadian Press, Limited, is the more important because of its omnibus function in news distribution; and the head and front of its offending is that on April 28th it sent out a despatch from Ottawa stating that for the next 15 months a detachment of the Royal Canadian Air Force would be engaged in one of the most intensive and hazardous flying jobs ever undertaken in the North. The despatch further pointed out that flights over the North Pole were but short dashes, whereas the present task will require 15 months of day to day flying under all kinds of Arctic conditions for the purpose of observing fog and ice conditions. "Arctic" was, of course, a general term.

In the paragraph to which exception was taken by the U. F. (Saskatchewan) no mention was made of the Hudson's Bay Railway, but the publication of the news item is deprecated on the ground that at present the Hudson's Bay route is receiving a great deal of publicity in United States publications indicating a large flow of American capital into Western Canada in belief of impending vast development following the completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway. It is contended that publication of the C. P. despatch dealing with the difficulties of aviators in the sub-Arctic region would be calculated to have disastrous effects. As the information obviously came to the C. P. from official sources it declined to do more than publish the protest. It is clear that the U. F. (Saskatchewan) wishes the newspapers of Canada to soft-pedal on the subject of conditions in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions.

The complaint against the Montreal "Star" is that it published several cartoons by Racey centering round the idea of northern harbors snow-stalled and ice-bound before grain shipments were ready. The Montreal "Gazette" is censured for saying that every bushel of grain carried over the proposed Hudson's Bay route would mean so much less grain carried by the C. P. R. and the St. Lawrence route. It is going pretty far to ask a cartoonist to refrain from satirizing conditions by no means improbable, since they occur occasionally on railway lines and in harbors hundreds of miles further south. There is, of course, nothing in the sectional argument of the Montreal "Gazette," and it simply tends to rouse Western anger. If the Hudson's Bay route were a feasible and economic route for grain-transport, the injury it might do to the St. Lawrence route and other interests could not hold the balance against it. Fears of that order are still more or less in the realm of fantasy.

The complaint against the Victoria "Colonist" is that it published a "gross, despicable and misleading" paragraph stating that the Hudson's Bay scheme would cost at least seventy-five million dollars to complete and probably one hundred millions ultimately, and that the railway was being built simply as a sop to the prairie politicians. Because it said this the "Colonist" is accused of unfriendliness to a sister province which has never sought to prevent the attainment of British Columbia's desires, and of attempting to retard the flow of American capital into the prairie provinces. We will venture to say that the "Colonist" had no such thought in mind. British Columbia would naturally reap some benefit from a sudden flow of wealth to the prairie provinces.

The thing that seems to have excited the hopes of the United Farmers of Saskatchewan was an article in the April number of R. G. Dun's "International Review" (New York), entitled "How Railroads of the Northland Will Shorten Trade Routes," in which a writer seems to have taken for granted what the government would very much like to find out, namely, whether the sub-Arctic grain route to Liverpool is really an economic possibility. No proof that it is has yet been furnished, and the weight of evidence so far is against it. We do not think there will be any mad rush to Saskatchewan from Wall Street as a result of a single magazine article.

The possibilities of the Hudson's Bay line as a colonization and mineral railroad similar to the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway are an entirely different matter. In a speech some months ago, Hon. Mr. Motherwell, of Saskatchewan, seemed to rest its claims on agricultural development; and geological investigations have given legitimate grounds for optimism as to the utility of the line in another sense. A fisheries development at whatever terminal is decided on is also well within the bounds of possibility, but the Hudson's Bay route as a real or profitable factor in grain transport seems as far within the realm of fancy as it ever was.

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The Future of Old Trinity College

The many graduates throughout Canada, of old Trinity University, the beautiful and picturesque edifice which is now the property of the City of Toronto as a part of the purchase of Trinity Park, will be interested in a suggestion which has been made as to the future of the building. It is at present unoccupied and its utilization has been something of a problem. Two or three years ago when it was rumored that it was to be razed there were protests from graduates all over the continent who felt acute distress at the thought that the building they had loved in their student days was to be destroyed. It is indeed one of the finest architectural ornaments of Toronto, and gives especial distinction to the district, where it is located, which is otherwise devoid of picturesque structures.

In a letter to the press, Rev. Frank Vipond of Streetsville, Ont., suggests that old Trinity be utilized to meet a crying need by making it the seat of the county courts. The shortcomings of York county's court accommodations in the City Hall were widely advertised recently when Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell was obliged to order cessation of work on a nearby building under construction, because witnesses in a murder trial over which he was presiding, could not be heard. But even this step could not entirely abate the noises which create a nuisance in the various court rooms since they are located in the midst of the noisiest block in Toronto. The acoustics of these courtrooms have never been good, and modern traffic, especially that of enormous steel street cars whose routes almost encircle the City Hall, has made conditions worse. The city can find ample uses for the space now devoted to the courts in connection with its own business, and the day is not far distant when new accommodations must be found somewhere.

It seems a reasonable and expedient suggestion that the old Trinity building should be converted into a court house, in which the administration of the law would find a very august and dignified setting. Owing to the fact that old Trinity is situated in the centre of a charming park, and is distant from street noises, one of the chief exasperations for judges and barristers practicing at the assizes and sessions would be avoided. No doubt certain members of the legal profession may raise the objection that Trinity is situated some two miles away from the heart of the city,—where most law offices are located—but transportation has become so much more rapid than it was in days gone by that this objection, as has been said, is not a serious one. Economically it is a sound suggestion, because new court accommodation will have to be found somewhere, and it will enable the city to make use of a noble property now lying idle.

There is also an alternative proposition which has unquestionable merits. It is that of making Trinity a permanent museum of civic antiquities which will increase in interest with each coming generation. Already Toronto has an important nucleus in the John Ross Robertson collection of historical pictures and relics, now inadequately housed in a section of the Carnegie Library, which is needed for general library purposes.

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Echoes of Quebec Campaign

By the time these lines are in print, the results of the Provincial General Election in Quebec will be known. Writing on the eve of the polling, one fails to discern any signs of defeat for the Taschereau Government and of victory for its opponents. The leaders on both sides have waged an energetic and somewhat bitter campaign. But the mass of the electorate have shown themselves curiously apathetic throughout—possibly because they have regarded the result as a foregone conclusion, possibly also because they do not deem the issue of the contest of sufficient magnitude to warrant any extraordinary enthusiasm.

On Nomination Day eleven Liberals were returned by acclamation. These included Premier Taschereau—again member for Montmorency, which he has represented continuously for twenty-seven years; Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister for Agriculture, returned for the Magdalen Islands, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence; and Hon. J. H. Dillon, Minister without Portfolio, returned for St. Ann's, Montreal. No Conservative candidate was returned by acclamation.

In more than one way, the Quebec Conservatives have had some hard luck. Their newspaper support—if support it can be called,—has been most indifferent. The leading French-speaking papers are nearly all Liberal; and, while the most important English-speaking papers are nominally Conservative—and, in fact, *are* Conservative, so far as the Federal field is concerned—yet they are indisposed to take any strong line of antagonism to the Taschereau Government. Indeed they have admitted that that Government has a good constructive record behind it. On the whole the attitude of the English-speaking electors has been a disappointment to Mr. Suave, the Conservative chieftain, and his henchman. The leading English-speaking electors are, for the most part, of Conservative affiliations. But they are also practical business men, who, aside from the matter of party nomination, have had very little cause for quarrel with the Taschereau Government, as regards either its legislation

or its administration. So their attitude in the campaign has been one of reserve.

A good deal of criticism during the election campaign was directed against the large expenditures for which the Roads Department has been responsible. But, as a matter of fact, the Taschereau Government's "Good Roads" policy has been one of its outstanding successes in winning public esteem. Since 1907, the Province of Quebec has done a huge work in encouraging and promoting the making of roads and highways. In the ten years from 1912 to 1922, over 4,500 miles of new roads were constructed, and, after the "Good Roads" policy was adopted in 1907, the Province bought out the turnpikes and some twenty-five toll bridges.

In 1922, the Provincial Government obtained authority from the Legislature to assume the whole cost of the upkeep of all highways that it constructed, and, for this purpose, a special Roads Department was inaugurated with a "Minister of Roads" in charge of it. Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads in the Taschereau Government, announced the other day, that the cost of the maintenance of the roads of the Province would, this year, amount to $5,000,000. Of this large sum the municipalities will not be required to provide a cent. The law in this respect obtaining in Quebec is unique in Canada Everywhere, save in the Province of Quebec, the municipalities pay for the maintenance of the roads. The Quebec Provincial Government administers, at the present time, nearly 7,900 miles of roads, and, at the rate things are going it will not be long before it has charge of 11,000 miles or so of well-built roads. This road policy is popular not only because of what it means, in comfort and convenience, to the actual residents in the Province, but also because it is regarded as certain to augment greatly that tourist traffic which has come to be no small factor in Quebec's prosperity.

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Penny Savings Pass Million in Ontario

Funds in the hands of the Penny Bank of Ontario have reached an aggregate of $1,000,000. All of this sum except $20,000 of Guarantee Fund and some minor liquid assets consists of deposits by Public School children in sixty municipalities of the Province.

In June, 1926, the deposits as reported to the annual meeting made a total of $820,175. The increase in eleven months has been due in part to the adoption of the system by Windsor and several other municipalities, but in part also to a livelier public interest in this practical method of thrift-teaching.

The Penny Bank in coming to the dignity of "a Million Dollar Corporation", remains a philanthropy. Original subscribers to the Guarantee Fund get no dividends, not even bank interest. The directors, mainly leaders in Canadian financial institutions, receive no fees. By the terms of the Federal Charter, not a dollar of the funds may be put out on loans; the investments of the Bank are limited to the securities of the Dominion Government.

Educators and financial men alike know that thrift is the root of national prosperity. If children can be taught the value of a money-reserve, and the habit of saving to build and maintain it, they will be the more useful citizens when their working days begin. A habit formed early persists through life.

The position of the Penny Bank compares very favorably with that of the larger school savings systems of the United States, established through the encouragement of the American Bankers' Association. By the Seventh Annual Report the figures are (roughly) as follows: Pennsylvania, $5,0[illegible]000; California, $3,813,000; New York $3,750,000; Ohio, $1,086,000; Massachusetts, $1,071,000; New Jersey, $1,080,000; Illinois, $1,472,000; Michigan, $1,381,000. The population of each of these States exceeds that of Ontario.

Some Day Soon

(D. B. Hanna to Dr. Manion.)

If you're waking, call me early
Call me early, Doctor dear;
Tomorrow will be the gladdest day
In all the glad new year.

Sally forth, and call me early,
Rousing Stewart on the way,
For I'm to be Queen of the May, Doctor
I'm to be Queen of the May!

I shall be issuing permits, Doctor,
Probably you will too,
We shall be awfully busy, Doctor,
You and I and Stew.

So if you're waking call me early,
Call me early, Doctor, dear,
For I'm to be Queen of the May, Doctor,
Monarch of liquid cheer!

—*Roger B. Firstbrook*

Toronto Ont.

Caller—Is the editor in? Office Boy—No. Caller—Well, just throw this poem in the waste-basket for him, will you?—*Toronto Goblin.*

JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA SALLE

Founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools; Father of Modern Pedagogy and originator of the simultaneous system of education now universally used. He founded the first Normal School at Rheims, France, in 1684, and the seventy-fifth anniversary of the coming of the Order to Upper Canada is being celebrated at St. Michael's College, Toronto, shortly.

The Knight has a Thousand Sighs

By B. K. Sandwell.

I WRITE to you, Mr. Editor, as a humble agriculturist and statesman of Five Corners, Ontario, who had his share in the great humanitarian legislative movements that took place in this country in the last year of the war and the year or two immediately following, before the soldiers got home and began voting again. I write to ask your aid in dispelling a grievous misunderstanding that seems to have grown up about what is perhaps our chief achievement, the abolishing of titles in Canada. I have been reading a lot of speeches and articles and general rubbish about this matter, and I simply can't refrain from writing to tell you the truth.

For it is all wrong, Mr. Editor. I mean all this discussion about titles in Canada. The gentlemen who are doing the discussing don't seem to know the fundamentals of what they are talking about. They don't seem to have any idea of what was really in the minds of us farmers and professors and statesmen and such like when we abolished titles in Canada, away back in the days when the abolishing was good. It is falling off terribly of late, Mr. Editor. In fact we seem to be edging up to a period of disabolishing things. There seems to be a movement for disabolishing titles.

There are people, Mr. Editor, who want to go back from the good new days to the good old knights. They want kind hearts (if they are sufficiently kind to the party funds) to be rewarded with coronets, and simple faith (in the Government is power) to be held up with Garters and purified with the Bath. They want persons who can't become members of the St. James's Club to be made Companions of St. Michael and St. George (who are dead and have no vote about whom they shall associate with). They want earldoms for the Early Settlers, and dukedoms for the Doukhs. The whole idea is rank, Mr. Editor. And the worst of it is that these misguided persons haven't the slightest idea why titles were abolished in Canada.

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ASK any Canadian, Mr. Editor, what he did to get his knighthood. You must know a knight or two; they are still plentiful enough in the cities. They will tell you, every man Jack of them, that they never did a thing to get their knighthoods, that they didn't want a knighthood, that they knew all along that such things are absurd in this age of democracy and Rotary Clubs and everybody standing up in street cars. They will tell you that only an overwhelming sense of duty prevented them from refusing.

If you ask them what they were dutiful to, their answers will begin to differ. Most of them, however, begin with the King. They didn't want to hurt the King's feelings. The amount of devotion to the King that burns in the hearts of people who haven't been able to refuse to be made into knights is perfectly amazing. In fact, Mr. Editor, it is thrilling. I never realized what a beautiful thing human nature was until I started on this questionnaire on Why Did You Let Yourself Be Knighted? Men who have promoted the most appalling mining companies without a quiver will burst into tears at the idea of the King's sorrow on learning that they refuse to let him tap their bald craniums with a small sword. It seems to be an understood thing that the King never offers a knighthood to a Canadian until he has been seized with an intense desire to have him call at least four times a year at Buckingham Palace.

Then there are the people who know that the honor of knighthood is not really offered to them personally, but feel that it is a compliment to some institution, or society, or church, or Sunday School, or municipality, or sport, of which they happen to be the president or mayor or official representative or otherwise the major domo generally. A dentist cannot refuse a knighthood; to do so would be disloyal to the whole fraternity of dentistry, and might cause thousands of persons to die of caries or halitosis who would be saved by learning that the King approves of dentists. A cricket-player cannot refuse a baronetcy; it would not be cricket. A prominent Baptist cannot refuse a peerage; there is hardly any hope of persuading the King to be immersed himself, and the next best thing is having an immersed person raised to the House of Lords. I even believe that if a title were offered to a Saskatchewan farmer he would be compelled to accept because of his devotion to the United Farmers of Saskatchewan; but nobody has ever tried it. I knew a man once who was not president or mayor or drum-major of anything, and who couldn't figure out for the life of him why he was being knighted; finally he came to the conclusion that it was because he was a native of Bruce County, Ontario, and as such he was debarred by his loyalty to his county from refusing it, much as he yearned to do so.

There is also a third class of these loyal people—those who are loyal to their wives. "Wouldn't be bothered with the thing myself, you know," they tell you in a gruff whisper, "but it pleases the Old Lady. Sort of gives her a chance to get even with Mrs. Smith-Jones and that set, you know. Wretched snobs, they always snubbed her; so I just couldn't refuse it. And Mabel, my daughter, likes it too." And if there isn't a wife there is always a daughter, or a mother, or at worst an elderly maiden aunt, to bask in the titular sunshine. Of course the elderly maiden aunt isn't called "Lady Tompkins"; but she can always refer to "My nephew, Sir Roderick!"

So you see, Mr. Editor, there is nothing voluntary about accepting a title. You just have to do it. Your King and country and church and family need you, and you've got to go. If you are drawn for a knighthood you jolly well serve your term—and it's a life term. And what a term!

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YOU, of course, Mr. Editor, have never been a knight, and I suppose that at this moment you calculate there is no danger of it. Don't be too sure. And just stop and reckon up for a minute what it means.

In the first place it means that for the rest of your life you are debarred from all ordinary human intercourse. You might as well be a bishop. Nobody will ever slap you on the back again and shout "Hello, Old Top!" when they are bumped into you by the starting of the street car. In the ordinary way of things you will not ride in a street car, because it is not dignified for a gentleman who has been tickled down the spine with the King's sword to be bumped into by vulgarians. But suppose by some accident you do find yourself in one of these popular conveyances. What will be the behavior of the vulgarian who would otherwise, but for your title, have clapped you on the back and howled "Hello, Pete!" and begun to talk about last night's hockey game? Just as soon as he realizes who you are (no, I should have said what you are), his grin will fade and be replaced by a respectful but not genial smile; his air of conviviality will give place to nicely-balanced deference, not too much and not too little, as of one who is striving after a happy medium between "God Save the King" and "A man's a man for a' that"; and he will shake your hand formally and murmur, "Good evening, Sir Peter; using the democratic limousine to-day, eh?" And you will never know whether he is joshing you or not, but the chances are that he is. And instead of stopping to talk about the hockey game he will either hurry on to the other end of the car for fear you may think that he is trying to toady, or else he will stop and talk about the future of the Empire and how the dear King was last time you saw him, and you will know darned well that he is trying to toady.

Then there are the expenses. It is hard to get knights to talk about this, because they are afraid of seeming niggardly or ungrateful. But if you can get one in a confidential mood, say the day after the income-tax payment, he will assure you that they are something awful. It is not merely the first cost, though that is bad enough; but there is the upkeep. All sorts of special clothes, which are not the slightest use for golf or business purposes afterwards. A sword, which you can't use on anybody without being arrested for felonious assault. A set of gilt and jewelled things to hang round your neck or pin in your lapel. A coat-of-arms, which will have to be painted on the door of the car—and that means that you can't use a Ford because a coat-of-arms looks silly on a Ford. A portrait in oils; a bust in marble; a family group in oils, a landscape of your birthplace; a box at the opera (if any); a box at the horse show. And the subscriptions! Not the ordinary amounts that ordinary people can get away with; no, you will have to head the lists, and do it in three and four and five figures. It is not a cheap life, this knight life in Gay Toronto or Merry Montreal. Nor even in Wild Winnipeg or Vivi Vancouver.

I will not dwell on the people with whom you will have to associate after you are knighted. No more exclusiveness for you then; no more picking and choosing of your friends. Knighthood is like the Rotary Club except that you can't resign from it. All your fellow knights are your brothers-in-arms. You will meet them everywhere, and you will have to be polite to them whether you like it or not. You will find yourself and them gravitating together wherever you go, as the cream rises to the top of the milk. Hostesses will hesitate to introduce you to that pretty young thing, Marjorie Workfast, whose ancestors have known nothing of titles for three hundred years back; but they will swim across the dancing-floor to make you acquainted with old Lady Sticktight, for she belongs to your social level. In a few years the chances are that you will know nobody except knights, ladies, the Governor-General, and a few bootleggers.

There are other drawbacks to title-holding. In fact, as the poet puts it, the knight has a thousand sighs. I have stated the causes of the deepest of them. The point I want to make is this, Mr. Editor. We Canadians who some years ago put a stop to the compulsory recruiting of the orders of chivalry among the people of this fair Dominion wanted to save our fellow-Canadians from this terrible fate. Most of us were completely disinterested. I don't suppose the King would ever have knighted me if Parliament had let him; neither would he have knighted most of the members of that Parliament. A few of us perhaps had a selfish interest in the matter. Mr. Nickle was then a rising politician. A rising politician, if he goes on rising, is pretty sure eventually to bump against the King's sword outstretched over his ascending head. I mean, somebody is pretty sure to offer him a title in order to head him off from some course of political action or to steer him into some other one. Mr. Nickle may have seen a knighthood, or a baronetcy, suspended over him like the sword in the old story about Damocles and Pythias. He may have, Mr. Editor; he is a far-seeing man. But I didn't see any suspended over me, and so far as I know none of the rest who followed Mr. Nickle saw anything suspended over them. We acted for the good of our fellow-Canadians, and these people who suggest other motives are all wrong, and I want the thing cleared up. We were philanthropists, and we don't care who knows it.

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AND now, Mr. Editor, if we are going to have titles again in Canada (and please don't say that I am asking for it), I have a suggestion that I want to make. I suggest that the new titles be granted to run in Ottawa only. I mean that a man may be, let us say, Sir William Lyon Mackenzie King in Ottawa, and perhaps also in Hull (so as to take in the golf clubs, etc.), and still be just our old friend plain Bill King in Toronto and North York. There is precedent for this. We have several Canadians to-day holding titles that run in the Vatican and disappear as soon as the wearers get outside. Why not the same for Ottawa?

There is something to be said for titles in Ottawa. After all nobody has to live there except the Governor-General, and he is used to them. And the conflict for social precedence is so terrific that, without some such means as titles for keeping the ambitious Ottawa ladies in order, it would be constantly leading to face-slapping and hair-pulling. They have their uses also for maintaining party discipline; and they cost the country very little. Surely it is better to give a man a knighthood than a free charter to a million dollars worth of water-power.

I believe that a title current only in Ottawa would be almost if not quite as valuable as one that was legal tender all over Canada. Perhaps I may illustrate how it would work out.

I was once, Mr. Editor, a passenger in a trolley-car that ran from a point in Virginia to Washington, D.C. When I entered that trolley-car it had a sign up in the middle that read "White" on one side and "Colored" on the other; and the whites were duly all on one side of the sign and the colored persons all on the other. The instant we entered the District of Columbia the sign was taken down, and the colored ladies and gentlemen immediately moved into whatever seats were unoccupied in the hitherto white part of the car; and I began to feel that perhaps we were all human beings together after all.

The railway cars leaving Ottawa would, under my scheme, be something like that. The instant the civic boundary was passed, the conductor or the brakeman would put his head in the door and announce, "All titles off, please!" And those of us who had been shunned by their fellow-travellers, and had segregated themselves into one end of the car, by reason of being knights and baronets and such-like peculiars, would in an instant become ordinary Canadians, and we should mix with them and they with us, and we should start telling stories to one another in the smoker, and the rest of the trip would be happy and democratic. And I should be able to slap the Prime Minister on the back just as I do now, and call him "Bill," in spite of his being (in Ottawa only) Sir William Lyon Mackenzie King, Bart., K.C.M.G., P.C., D.L., D.Litt., et al., etc.

The only people left out of the fraternization would be the bishops and other clergymen. And I strongly suspect that under the stimulus of this example they too would soon start a movement for having their own titles, and their own ecclesiastical rig-out, confined to their home town. Meanwhile, of course, we ought really to have abolished their titles as well as the others.

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The Late Canon H. C. Dixon

Eminent Toronto Clergyman Who Left Commerce for the Ministry and Lived a Life of Devotion to the Poor

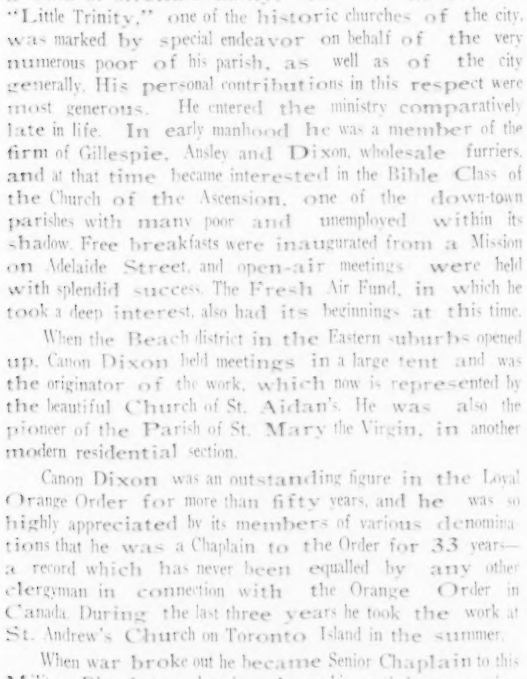
REV. CANON H. C. DIXON, one of the most beloved of Anglican ministers in the Canadian Church, died at Toronto on May 3rd in his seventy-seventh year, after a career of strenuous activity. His work as Rector at "Little Trinity," one of the historic churches of the city, was marked by special endeavor on behalf of the very numerous poor of his parish, as well as of the city generally. His personal contributions in this respect were most generous. He entered the ministry comparatively late in life. In early manhood he was a member of the firm of Gillespie, Ansley and Dixon, wholesale furriers, and at that time became interested in the Bible Class of the Church of the Ascension, one of the down-town parishes with many poor and unemployed within its shadow. Free breakfasts were inaugurated from a Mission on Adelaide Street, and open-air meetings were held with splendid success. The Fresh Air Fund, in which he took a deep interest, also had its beginnings at this time.

When the Beach district in the Eastern suburbs opened up, Canon Dixon held meetings in a large tent and was the originator of the work, which now is represented by the beautiful Church of St. Aidan's. He was also the pioneer of the Parish of St. Mary the Virgin, in another modern residential section.

Canon Dixon was an outstanding figure in the Loyal Orange Order for more than fifty years, and he was so highly appreciated by its members of various denominations that he was a Chaplain to the Order for 33 years—a record which has never been equalled by any other clergyman in connection with the Orange Order in Canada. During the last three years he took the work at St. Andrew's Church on Toronto Island in the summer.

When war broke out he became Senior Chaplain to this Military District, and at its close his untiring services were recognized by the presentation of an illuminated address by the City Council, it was "a record of hearty appreciation of the valuable and untiring services of Canon Dixon during a life-time in his native city. This was a Christmas, 1923. Nearly 600 men from Canon Dixon's parish enlisted and nearly 70 made the supreme sacrifice.

Canon Dixon was educated at Upper Canada College, and came of an old and well-known Toronto family. His father, the late Joseph Dixon, his brothers, the late Major W. A. Dixon, 82nd Regiment (India), and the late Alexander Dixon of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and five sons, one of whom, Rev. L. A. Dixon, is engaged in mission work in India. His funeral, which took place on May 5th, was attended by many dignitaries of the church, as well as by an immense throng of citizens representing every walk in life. The sermon of the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Sweeny, Bishop of Toronto, who paid a most eloquent tribute to Canon Dixon's zeal in preaching the Gospel and unwearying devotion to works of compassion and charity.



THE LATE CANON H. C. DIXON

Noted Toronto Anglican rector who gave up commercial life for the ministry and played an immense part in the activities of his church.

Hon. T. C. Davis and Canada's New National Park

By D. L. Ross

TO THE HONORABLE THOMAS CLAYTON DAVIS, of Prince Albert, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Municipal Affairs for the Province of Saskatchewan, is awarded the palm as the youngest King's Counsel and Cabinet Minister, in that province at least. Mr. Davis is thirty-seven years of age.

Born in September, 1889, the son of Senator Thomas O. Davis, of Prince Albert, he is a real son of the Western prairies, and one of the vanguard of what will some day constitute a mighty army—the distinguished Native Sons of Saskatchewan.

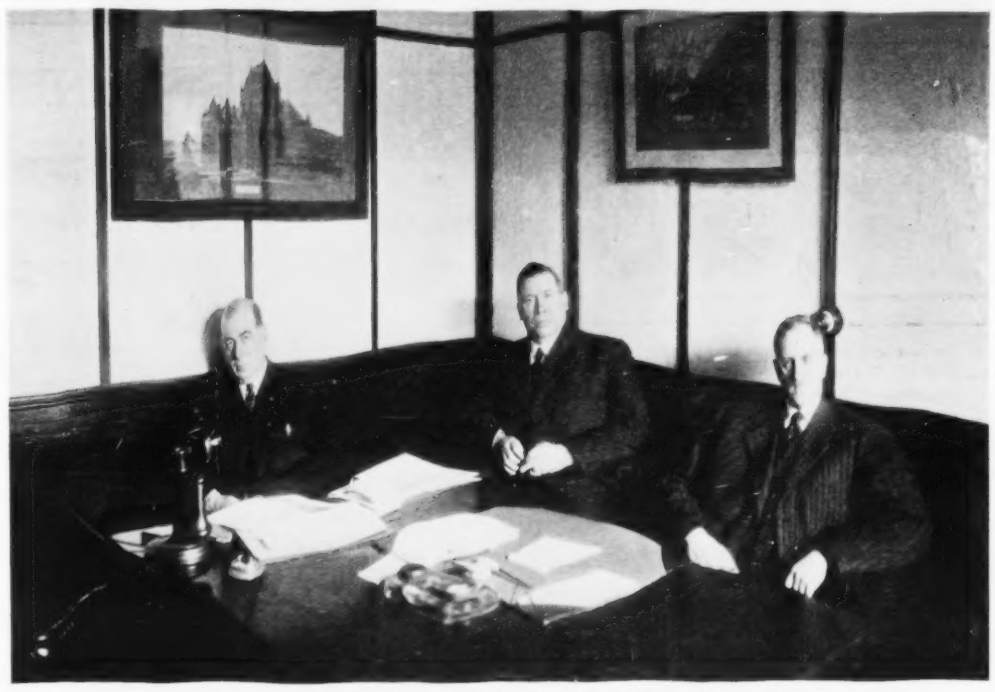
His boyhood was spent very happily in Prince Albert, a city beautifully situated in one of the most picturesque parts of the Western country. There he attended public and high schools. Then followed some years at St. John's (Anglican) College in Winnipeg.

Graduating from St. John's College, "Tommy" Davis, as he is still called by a host of friends, proceeded to Toronto in 1910 to attend Law School. In 1913, having graduated from Osgoode Hall, he returned to Prince Albert and was admitted to the Bar in 1914, there to practice law under the firm name of Halliday and Davis. For four years, 1916-1920, Mr. Davis served his city as an Alderman; then for four more he held the post of Mayor, in each year of the eight having been elected by acclamation, a record difficult to surpass. As if this fear had not sufficiently proven Mr. Davis' popularity in his home city, he then tested it in the Provincial elections. Nominated in the spring of 1925 to contest the Prince Albert riding for the Liberal party, he once more came off with flying colors, having defeated his opponent by 1345 votes. On the resignation of Premier Dunning early in 1926 to enter the MacKenzie-King cabinet at Ottawa, and the accession of Hon. Jas. G. Gardiner to the Premiership of Saskatchewan, Mr. Davis was taken into the new cabinet as Provincial Secretary and Minister of Municipal Affairs.

One of the things near to Hon. Mr. Davis' heart is the beautiful north country of his birth, a land of pine forests, lakes and rivers, teeming with game and fish; and it was long his wish to see a portion of this great natural playground set aside as a Canadian National Park. Such a Park and Game Sanctuary would assist immeasurably in the conservation of wild life, said Hon. Mr. Davis, and it would also add to the attraction of Saskatchewan for tourists.

A short time ago Mr. Davis headed a deputation at Ottawa to intercede with the powers that be, and returned with the welcome news that the formation of such a park is assured. It will comprise an area of 700 square miles, situated north of Prince Albert, including Red Deer Lake, Big Trout Lake, Little Trout Lake, Lac la Ronge, and Churchill River. It is a picturesque country with a bracing and delightful climate. In a comparatively short time this newest National Park will have a network of beautiful trails and motor highways, comparable with those in Jasper National Park, Alberta, where tourists may travel over 640 miles of winding trails.

Already it is rumored that the Red Deer Lake area is to be included in the aerial survey planned for this summer, to be undertaken by the Royal Canadian Air Force in conjunction with the Department of the Interior when the new Park area will be mapped by aerial photography.



THE NEW BRUNSWICK LIQUOR COMMISSION

New Brunswick has appointed a Board to administer Government liquor business on the same lines as in Ontario. The Commissioners are (left to right) Messrs. E. R. Reed, R. G. Fulton (Chairman), and F. La Robideaux.

Man Versus Woman

THE fact that several women were successful in swimming the English Channel caused one recent woman swimmer to remark that women are equal to men in athletics. A British physician who has given special consideration to the subject characterizes this remark as simple nonsense. The greater height of men and the type of their muscularity makes them superior in most athletic endeavors. Furthermore, women have smaller lungs and weaker blood cells than men in the proportion of four to five, and therefore a lessened physical capacity because of the possibility of rapidity of oxygen usage.

There have been numerous debates as to the mental capabilities of men and women, but thus far without any positive conclusions. "While genius is more common in the male sex," said Dr. Harry Campbell, "so is idiocy."

The Passing Show

THE MODERNIST

A Ballad

I

I love the freest rimes
Of these exotic times,
Above the rest I dote on Wallace Stevens;
For Sandburg, Masters, Aiken,
Lowell and Sitwell I'm achin'
With their green-and-liver colored dawns and evens.

Chorus

Oh! I'm crazy over verse, over verse, modern verse,
I CAN'T get any worse, any worse, any worse,
For a poem with sense or rime
I wouldn't give a dime
But I'm bug-house simply *mad* on modern verse!

II

I feel that ordered lines
Were all right in ancient times
And that Shakespeare in his day was very doggo,
But give me Expressionists
And the wilder Imagists
Who have polka-dotted garrets in Chicago!

Chorus

Oh! I'm crazy over verse, over verse, modern verse,
And if it isn't FREE, I shall swear, I shall curse;
I love poets most symbolic
Who are chronic with the colic—
Oh! I'm silly, simply "gone" on modern verse!

III

I want my bards erratic
And "unfurnished" in the attic,
So the more I read the less I'll understand;
I adore (I must confess)
The man who lets me guess
At the soul he hints behind a peanut stand!

Chorus

Oh! I'm crazy over verse, over verse, modern verse,
Some want sense and content—I demand the reverse;
I love to read a lyric
Like the shriek of an hysteric—
Oh!! I'm crazy, simply wild on modern verse!

N.A.B.

* * *

A method of writing that is only too popular with some of our magazine writers is indicated by the following example. And I hope, with this, that I shan't have to speak of it again.

"Cynthia," Roderick De Lirius whispered softly into her shell-pink ear as she gazed into his eyes with a melancholy that told only too well how her heart was breaking. "I must go."

"Yes," she sighed sorrowfully, choking back the sobs that rose in her throat, for had not Roderick told her that she must be brave, and was she not going to be brave like Roderick wanted her to be although it was very hard not to cry as the rain began to fall softly upon the leaves of the trees and from the leaves to the ground as if all Nature too shared in her grief, "you must go."

"Will you," Roderick whispered, his handsome and usually ruddy face now ashen because of the anguish that was tearing at his heart like wolves that having awaited their prey under the cover of the dusk suddenly pounce out upon them and tear them limb from limb, "think of me?"

"I," she answered, and her sobs could no longer be denied, welling up irresistibly like a fountain that having been restrained for reasons we need not go into here, finally in accordance with a law of nature, bursts its confines and gushes violently into the air, "will."

"Good-," he exclaimed, wiping the tears from her eyes, as he packed his bag in a fury of haste born of his fear of breaking down, hailed a taxi which took him to the boat where going aboard he went down to his stateroom and climbed into his bunk with all his clothes on to sob the long night away, "—bye."

* * *

The announcement that a piano has been constructed with quarter-notes leads to many interesting speculations. The tiers of key-boards necessary to take care of the wholesale increase in the number of notes would make a performance by a pianist with the normal physical equipment almost impossible. It has been suggested, therefore, that if the new device comes to stay, the musician will have to grow at least a third arm to assist him. This even with nature's indulgence would probably take some time and in the meanwhile we may perhaps observe the spectacle of a tall pianist sitting at the instrument with a child or dwarf on his knee. Thus between the two of them they would have complete control of the key-board.

Hal Frank

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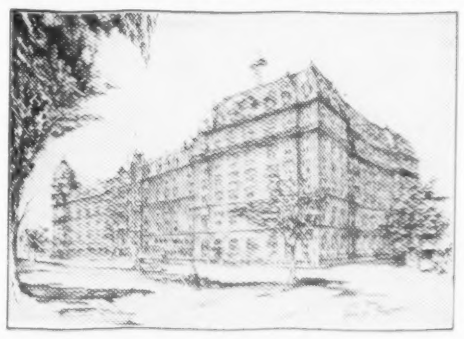

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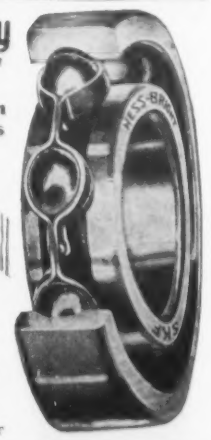

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Irate Visitor—My name's Hartford—your office sent me a cook last week. Head of the Agency—Yes, I remember. "Well, it will give me great pleasure if you will dine with me tonight, madam."—*London Passing Show.*

RAILWAY presidents, bankers, business men's associations, and others have been giving us reasons for believing that times are better, the trade and industry are beginning to flourish and that Canada has entered upon an era of prosperity and contentment. Confirmation of these assurances of our prevailing or impending well-being is to be seen in the fact that large numbers of our citizens are presently engaged in the occupation of choosing a national bird. Only people who are in the enjoyment of happiness and sufficiency and who are measurably content with their lot in life would have the disposition to devote themselves to such a pursuit. People who have to keep running to the door every little while to chase the wolf away are not likely to care very much what bird has the distinction of being an emblem of the nation. Whoever introduced the contest probably did a considerable service to his fellow citizens on whose hands time hangs heavily owing to the lateness of the Spring which is keeping them off the tennis courts and the golf links. Not much is to be said for the nominations so far put forward, however. Popular favor seems to be influenced by size, the Canada goose and the Chicadee being in the lead. No one seems to have thought of paying a compliment to the Prime Minister by proposing the Kingfisher. Also the Bourassa-Woodsworth-McPhail party, probably too busy in advancing the cause of China and Soviet Russia, have neglected an opportunity; they have not nominated the dove of peace as the national bird. Many other birds must have more claim to national honors than the elusive and seldom seen wild goose. The lumming bird, for instance, might well be the candidate of Mr. Robb as symbolic of the condition of our business and industry as he sees them. Mr. Guthrie might offer in opposition and derision the well-known hoot owl. The choice is extensive. The competition perhaps has something to do with the confederation anniversary, and the lucky bird probably will be decorated by the Prince of Wales during the ceremony at Ottawa during the week of July 1.

***

PLANS for the anniversary festival are daily accumulating and are already so numerous as to give promise of an extensive affair if they reach fruition. The national committee in charge of preparations and arrangements meet every day or so and at almost every meeting one or more new proposals are approved. It is assumed something is also being done about having them carried out. To assure the success of such an affair is no mean undertaking; the program will have to provide an almost continuous offering of interesting or entertaining events throughout the course of the celebration to prevent its going flat. However, with the half million voted by parliament for expenses, and with the enthusiastic co-operation of the government and other bodies, the national committee, under the chairmanship of the former energetic member of the Commons from Montreal, Mr. H. H. Mackie, no doubt will give a good account of itself. Meantime, the observance of the jubilee is proving a fine thing for the Capital in that it is giving an impetus to numerous plans and projects that hitherto have suffered and otherwise would continue to suffer the blighting influence of procrastination. Almost every day the Ottawa newspapers announce a decision of the federal authorities to start in on some such undertaking or other in connection with or in advance of the festivities. All this is to the good, looking to the development of the national capital along substantial lines. In this connection the course being followed by the Prime Minister is strongly commendable. To a much greater extent than most politicians and public men Mr. MacKenzie King shows taste and develops an inclination to take an interest in matters that do not rest entirely within the sphere of practical politics. Such a question is that of the responsibility of the government in the matter of the exercises of Victory Day. Does holding its position as the capital of the nation warrant so much official attention as it has been receiving from the attendance of Prime Ministers and other members of other days. He regards the question as one of some importance to the country. He has very definite views regarding it, and these views he has translated into a fairly governmental policy of a kind entirely gratifying to Ottawa and which should be acceptable to the country at large. The attitude he takes is that it is the legitimate business of the federal government to assist in the preparations equally with worthy of the pride and dignity of the nation. That is to say, as was to have been anticipated, he has followed the course of Sir Wilfred Laurier, who was very much interested in the aesthetic development of Ottawa, and, directly upon assuming office, secured control of parliament to make possible the application of its policy on a scale that will make up for much lost time. He passed several million dollars through parliament at the recent session for expenditure in Ottawa and although much of this expenditure will serve a more or less utilitarian pur-

HON. T. C. DAVIS
Minister of Municipal Affairs of Saskatchewan, and advocate of Canada's newest National Park.

pose, it is all calculated to advance the scheme for a more beautiful city. These sums include the two million vote to the Canadian National Railways for the addition to the Chateau Laurier and an initial vote on the estimate of several millions for a handsome governmental block on the Ottawa River to be erected in the French Chateau-Gothic style, the first of a series of such buildings that are to overhang the cliffs of the river west of Parliament Hill. They include appropriations for the clearing away of several blocks of private buildings along the Rideau Canals in the heart of the City and the translation of the property into a driveway connection. Money has also been voted for the purchase of a city block in the middle of the town, and the razing of the buildings thereon, this block to be added to Connaught Place. In addition, the Ottawa Improvement Commission has been enlarged and converted into a Federal District Commission with a quarter of a million dollars a year to spend on parks, driveways, bridle paths and such like instead of $150,000 as heretofore. Part of this, however, is by way of payment to the city for fire protection and water and garbage services. It may seem like a lot of money to be spending on the beautification of Ottawa, especially in view of the fact that with less prosperity the people are bearing a much heavier burden of debt and taxation than when a smaller expenditure was regarded as all that was justified. However, the total of it doesn't amount to such a great deal compared with the amounts that pass through the pork barrel almost every year no matter what party happens to be in power, and the larger part of it is for buildings that are necessary. In a couple of years the results of these projects will be very noticeable in the physical aspect of Ottawa. If the scheme is continued a very beautiful city should evolve of which the nation can be proud, and in which Mr. MacKenzie King will have the right to take a measure of personal satisfaction. He is doing what others have declined to do before him. Conservative administrations of recent years have been rather cool toward proposals for such development and somewhat niggardly in their dealings with the city. Sir Robert Borden after coming to office in 1911, spent a large sum on plans for a federal district scheme which were soon pigeon holed and forgotten. He also spent a further sum on buying up blocks of property on the river, on which he proposed to build government buildings, but the war intervening, the property has been mostly idle ever since.

***

THE country is so fed up with the absolutely worthless rum running melodrama that that ardent prohibitionist, Honorable N. W. Rowell, has been staging for the last six months under the guise of a customs probe and at the heavy expense of the Dominion taxpayers that the Government, sensible of public opinion, will issue a winding up order one of these days. The farce has been stretched out to the limit of endurance. There has been no excuse for it, and no information has been secured that is of any value to the government or that wasn't already in its possession. Scores of thousands of dollars (Mr. Rowell gets $200.00 or $250.00 a day and expenses and his associate, Mr. Calder, $150.00) have been spent for nothing except giving assistance to the Rowells and the Ben Spences of the United States, while all the time the commission that was appointed a tribunal to continue the customs investigation might have been performing a useful service. There was plenty of scope for the continuance of the inquiry into the smuggling of foreign merchandise into Canada to the loss of the public treasury and the legitimate Canadian business community. Why this large waste of money and this neglect of the public interest? Probably the government has various reasons, but one is the sensitiveness of Quebec which was very much hurt because the disclosures of the Stevens committee a year ago were almost altogether of doings within its territory. Jean Baptiste, or rather his representatives in parliament, demanded a chance to "get even" with other provinces, especially Ontario and British Columbia, and to say "The same to you!" and the government consented to make this possible. Another influence that contributed to make a farce of the commission and its enquiry is Mr. Rowell's congenital and extravagant prejudice against liquor and "liquor interests". There is much more satisfaction, personal and political for Mr. Rowell in showing up illicit traffic in liquor than illicit traffic in silks and jewellery. It doesn't matter to Mr. Rowell and the commission he dominates that the illicit traffic in silks and jewellery and other such merchandise is at the expense of Canada and Canadians, while from the trade in liquor that is being exposed Canadian producers (manufacturers and workers) have been getting millions of dollars of American money annually and the government its share in taxes. The smuggling that profits Canadians is no concern of Mr. Rowell's commission, while that which injures Canadians is ignored. If it were Americans that were doing a trade worth five or six millions a year across the border, would Uncle Sam be paying lawyers $200 a day to destroy it? The Rowell performance has no relation to the customs department at all, for it isn't even finding evasion of the excise tax. If a fine the commission was disbanded.

***

REFERENCES on this page during recent months to the re-direction of the Conservative party's endeavors have confirmation in the speech of Mr. Guthrie to an Eastern Ontario organization meeting in Ottawa a few days ago. The acting head of the party gave it as his view that the abortive effort of recent years—under the Meighen leadership—to coax Quebec away from its prejudice should be abandoned as unwise and unprofitable and that the party's endeavors toward increased strength should be made in the West. Much of the play to Quebec, of course, was of such a nature as to defeat itself—an undignified selling out of party principles which could not secure the respect of intelligent French Canadians but which recklessly alienated a large volume of Ontario support. Much, too, of Quebec prejudice in the last three elections bore on the leader who is now gone rather than on the party, but it has prevailed for so long that it is likely to sway the French elector regardless of who may be at the head of the party. The best treatment for it, perhaps, is a rest cure—leaving Quebec alone, making no bid for votes. Some day Quebec may find that it needs the Conservative party at least as much as the Conservative party needs Quebec, in which event the regrettable tendency toward a racial distinction between parties will be left behind. Meantime the prairies offer more than a little hope to the Tories. They have had very little chance there in recent elections owing to the progressive movement and the character of Liberal and Progressive tactics in the territory. They have been heavily handicapped also through lack of channels of communication with the people in the way of sympathetic newspapers. But in 1925 Manitoba showed that it had nothing against the Conservatives, and its reversal of itself the following year was due largely to Tory campaign blunders. Saskatchewan although unable to give a Tory a seat, nevertheless rolled up a Conservative vote half as large as that of all other parties together. Some further organization effort, better political strategy and a little newspaper sympathy might work quite a change. At any rate Mr. Guthrie unquestionably voices the opinion of a large number of party men when he proposes to devote to the West during the next few years the endeavor that heretofore has been wasted on Quebec.

***

ANOTHER marriage annulment case is arousing much indignation in Ontario and is one of the topics of the hour. It is an annulment by a Quebec court of a marriage solemnized in Ontario, the ground for annulment being the minority of the groom. It promised to become an interprovincial issue. Among interesting announcements is one by the Railway Commission that early in June it will commence to take up the Alberta coal rates' case. A notable utterance of the past week is an expression of approval by the leading Liberal newspaper of the Dominion of a proposal of the Hon. C. A. Magrath that the British Empire should adopt a general protective fiscal policy as the only means of preserving its integrity.

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IT'S SPRING-TIME IN THE LAND OF THE BULBS

One of the most remarkable sights in Europe at this time of the year is the bulb-growing district of Holland, near Haarlem. From now until the end of May it will be one blaze of color in kaleidoscopic change as the various bulbs come to flower, and so striking is the scene that one enterprising firm is running airplane trips over the fields for the benefit of tourists. The picture shows a typical Dutch maiden in national costume at work in a hyacinth field near Haarlem.

A New Angle on Immigration

The Contrast Between the European and the Canadian Farmer

By A. G. Morzer-Bruyns.

The author of this article, Mr. Morzer-Bruyns was formerly a well-known farmer and stock-breeder in his native country, Holland, and served as Vice-President of the Netherlands, Emigration League and managing director of the Emigration Foundation. Finally he resolved to emigrate to Canada himself and for two years has been a successful farmer near Limehouse, Ont., one of the older settled districts of central Canada.

IN EXTENSIVE agriculture, land is the cheapest item the farmer uses and if he wants a bigger crop, he uses more land, whereas the intensive farmer hires more labor on the same area. Extensive agriculture, as a rule, is soil robbing, like mining, while intensive farming is reproduction, land being the most valuable possession of the farmer, has to be kept in a perfect and permanent state of fertility.

Formerly in pioneer days the Eastern Canadian farmer produced almost everything he needed on his own farm and, practically speaking he did not need money, he and his had to fight nature, but at present all this has changed, the greatest enemy of the farmer nowadays being economic circumstances and conditions. When a pioneer settled himself he had to build a house and hew a clearing to be able to reclaim enough land to support his family. From the moment, however, a man starts farming in the settled parts of Eastern Canada nowadays, he assumes financial obligations, mortgage, interest, taxes, instalments to be paid on implements or furniture, while marketing, fluctuations of prices over which he has no control whatever are far more redoubtable enemies and break more farmers' hearts than fighting red Indians or bears in the days of Olim.

The qualities required in a man to make a success of farming today are totally different from the ones required in a pioneer.

What makes a farmer?

A thorough knowledge of every phase of Agriculture animal-raising and everyone of the many sidelines of his vocation and last, but not least a knowledge of buying and selling, or business. The splendid technical advice from the different Departments of Agriculture, either by word of mouth by the District Agricultural Representatives or by booklets and pamphlets by the best Agricultural Scientists or the Agricultural press, yes even by some of the Banks, push the farmers in the intensive direction.

Everybody in Eastern Canada seems to agree that Agriculture should be more intensive, and very often one reads complaints about weeds, unhygienic stable conditions, or milk production, scrub cattle, pigs, sheep, how many farmers seem to be careless and do not appear to bother about raising better stock, better beef, grain, apples.

One reads how it would pay to have the barn painted, to spray the orchard, how good it would be to do this, that and the other thing. Most farmers know these things as well as the men who write them, but as a rule there is no time to go to the better stallion, because he is stationed three or four miles further away, which means a difference of a couple of hours driving. The farmer always meant to spray or prune his orchard, to sort his apples, but somehow he never had time for it, he always wanted to paint his barn, to cultivate that patch of twitchgrass or sowthistle, to repair and overhaul his implements during the winter, to test his cows, to whitewash his stable every year, to keep accounts, but there always was something which was more necessary at the moment.

Eastern Canada is in the period of transition *from* the pioneer days, when nearly everything the family needed was produced on the farm, education and life in general were simple, actual money was hardly needed, *through* a period of extensive agriculture *to* a period of intensive agriculture in a far more complicated society.

Now the farmer, above the cost of living, has to produce enough surplus to enable him to buy clothes instead of having these spun, woven and made on the farm, to send his children to school instead of teaching them on the farm, to buy expensive implements instead of only an axe and a plow, to pay the taxes, the interest on the mortgage, the thousand and one other things which are needed nowadays but not formerly. Of course it is only natural that agriculture even in the best districts, has not reached the pinnacle of intensity yet, considering the comparative short space of time since pioneering days.

One of the remnants of these days is the fact that very many farmers still try to do everything on the farm from repairing shoes to blacksmithing and carpenter work, their pioneer idea being still that money paid out is a loss. But the principal reason for this state of mind is the scarcity of artisans in the country and consequently the enormous wages of those that are available.

In Holland where agriculture is very intensive and pioneering days long ago past, a farmer is a farmer and nothing else, and would be the laughing stock of the community and a poor farmer in the bargain if he painted his own barn or tiled his own roof. He knows that farming is his job, that he makes his money by farming and that he steals time from the farm by doing the dozen odd jobs which the Canadian farmer and his wife have to do, like paperhanging, painting, carpenter's work, building, repairing wagons, implements and furniture. While he knows the good artisan makes a far better job in less time of his particular craft. He knows that it pays him to hire a good artisan, that he can make more money tending his farm or stock during the time the wheelright works at his wagon or the painter dabs at his parlor ceiling. He knows there is interdependency between agriculture and all the other arts and crafts, that the one cannot exist without the other. He knows this, not because he is such a smart economist but because through the ages Holland has grown into this state.

Ninety per cent. of the Canadian farmers complain of lack of help, but generally speaking, the fact is not yet recognized that a great part of the work on a farm is only indirectly farm work.

Henry Ford was one of the first to discover how to make money by distribution of labor, and today this system is practised nearly everywhere except in Canadian farming. Efficiency without distribution of labor is impossible.

The class of country artisans is a necessity to make a more intensive system of agriculture possible.

This class will give the Canadian farmer more time to farm, and time is the one thing the Canadian farmer is mostly in need of.

Give the Canadian farmer time and the trek from the farm will cease.

The presence of this class of artisans in the right proportion forms one of the reasons why the farmers in Holland, their sons and daughters do not hanker so much to leave the farm, why they have an easy life compared with the Canadian farmer.

What Canada can learn in a country like Holland is not how to plow or how to harvest, but how the economic structure of an intensively cultivated country is built, thus avoiding the great mistakes made in the upbuilding of the United States, where farming, as everybody knows, is in a state of chaos, because of the disharmony between living conditions in town and country, and where the agricultural land in the period between 1920 and 1925 decreased by an area the size of the Province of New Brunswick, while in 1925 alone, over 200,000 people left the farms.

Disharmony. This infectious economic disease is eating its way in the prosperity of the United States and very likely, among other reasons, will cause a serious crisis. How this crisis will affect Canada goes beyond the scope of this article. It would not be a bad idea however, to be prepared to meet it.

The artisan class is not encouraged by the Dominion Government Immigration authorities, and in some cases are even barred from entering Canada, and still the country cannot reach its full economic growth without. Why not try it out in a small area? Could not a combination of modern farmers together guarantee a certain amount of work to a carpenter, a painter, etc., instead of doing this work themselves?

There are thousands of them in Holland's villages who have to migrate to the towns because the land, which cannot be cultivated more intensively, can only give work to a certain number of farmers, farm-laborers and artisans: thousands, who with their families, would only be too glad of a decent chance to make a living here. Also there are thousands of them in England's villages, not jack-knife-carpenters either, but artisans who went through a three years' apprenticeship before they could hang out their shingle.

Not only would this class of useful citizens create time for the Canadian farmer to work his farm more intensively, whereby the whole community would benefit, but incidentally it would save the country millions of dollars yearly in repairing implements and things which are simply thrown away now because it does not pay to repair them under existing conditions, the Canadian farmer not being able to sustain a second class craftsman wanting seventy-five cents or one dollar per hour for an eight hour day, but he can, and surely would be willing to pay a reasonable wage to a first-class artisan with far less overhead than the city man and willing to work as long as the farmer himself.

"Willie, do you enjoy caddying for your father?"

"Oh, yes, it's lots of fun."

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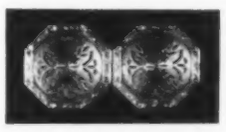

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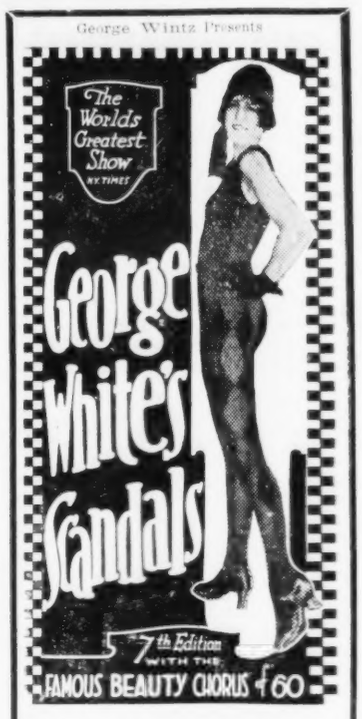

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MUSIC and DRAMA

Helen Hayes Ideal Barrie Interpreter

When the late Israel Zangwill was last in Toronto he said with reference to a satirical comedy of his, which had not been very well received in New York, that his play had at least rendered service in having brought to the attention of the world a young actress of genius, Helen Hayes. He was not at all pleased when the present writer informed him that this service had already been performed by another British dramatist, Sir James Barrie, and that Miss Hayes was already very well known through her impersonation of the dream child in William Gillette's production of "Dear Brutus." Now Miss Hayes is appearing in an adult Barrie role of an entirely different order, Maggie Wylie in "What Every Woman Knows."

Ideal interpreters of Barrie's women are extremely rare, since they demand not merely a high order of technique, but qualities of imagination and sentiment that few actresses possess—and assuredly Helen Hayes belongs to that exclusive sisterhood. In England there have been Nina Boucicault and Hilda Trevelyan (the original Maggie in London), and in America Maude Adams, who created Maggie for this continent. Hilda Trevelyan has never crossed the ocean, and the stage of this continent is the loser by that fact, but it is something to have with us to-day so youthful and inspired an interpreter of the Scottish genius as Miss Hayes. Comparisons with Maude Adams are inevitable, and on this point it should be said that, while Miss Hayes as yet lacks somewhat of the wonderful and radiant authority of the elder woman, her acting is more finished — Miss Adams' diction was always bad—she handles Scottish speech with more ease and naturalness; and her individuality is enthrallingly exquisite.

In this city, where playgoers are more or less familiar with most of the Barrie comedies through repertory production, it is unnecessary to deal at length with the play itself. In some respects it is the most severely analytic and realistic of all Barrie's studies of Scottish character. The self-effacing, though highly intelligent Maggie, whose three prawky but devoted brothers have mated her with a lad younger than herself, who is an embodiment of self-centred energy and ambition (a humorless being, beautifully unconscious of his own egotism) is one of the most interesting characters ever given to the stage. It is typical of Barrie's genius that he somehow makes John Shand, a man of many unlikeable attributes, actually likeable, so that we easily enter into the feelings of Maggie, to whom John is "just her little boy."

What strikes one in seeing "What Every Woman Knows" again, is the firm and sinewy quality of Barrie's drama, despite an appearance of casualness and even flimsiness in the structure. Slight as the plot seems, the play is laid on very deep foundations of human character and pulsates with life in nearly every episode. Above all, to those who know the Scottish people it rings true to racial traditions. It was first presented almost simultaneously in New York and London early in the autumn of 1908, under the auspices of Barrie's devoted friend, the late Charles Frohman, and proved an immediate success. Toward Christmastime in that year, a dinner was given to Barrie on the night of the 100th performance, and Lady Tree, the London original of the role of Comtesse de la Reiere, recited a little verse of her own composition, which ran as follows:

Had I the wit, as I've the heart,
To tell the praise of Barrie's art,
My speech would be a lyric poem;
And yet my thoughts too nice for prose
Are just what every woman knows,
And so he's almost sure to know 'em.

This was a tribute to Barrie's gift as a seer of feminine emotions, which every woman who sees the play, especially through the vehicle of Miss Hayes' art, will cordially echo. Maggie of the yearning heart and superior mind, who can at least mother and guide "her man" if she cannot make him in the fullest sense her lover—the childless woman who is nevertheless an abiding embodiment of the maternal instinct, the unselfish being who nevertheless knows how to fight for her own with Machiavellian craft—few roles, indeed, have been given to the theatre of any land which afford better opportunities to an actress of imagination and subtlety. Maggie is not a role for the apprentices and journey-women of the stage. It is so filled with nuances as to call for all the finer subtleties of gesture and facial and vocal expression. Helen Hayes has not only a marvellously expressive personality, but craftsmanship that makes most contemporaries of her own age on the stage of to-day, seem crude in comparison. Her very rare talent has been recognized since she was a small child in summer stock companies in various cities of the United States stage. Like many of the more eminent actresses of the day she learned ease and poise and pace and other of the finer graces of acting before she was in her teens. But all this training could not give her the higher intellectual and emotional graces that she brings to this impersonation. Her delicate reserves of feeling in voice, glance, and movement touch the emotions in a profoundly significant way. Her face is not merely mobile but suggests the thought behind the mask; her voice has infinitely appealing shadings; her naturalness is supremely sincere and convincing. Beyond question she is the ideal Barrie interpreter.

Taken as a whole the W. A. Brady production is better than the Frohman production as one recalls it—especially in the handling of Scottish speech, of which Canadians may justly claim knowledge. This is uniformly good. It is difficult to think that Kenneth MacKenna's virile impersonation of John Shand, that inspiring sight "a Scotsman on the make," could be bettered. In ruthless determination, and childish egotism it was remarkably suggestive—the real thing so to speak. Maggie's brothers, the three fine respectable, God-fearing Picts (an entirely different type from the Highland man) were ably presented by Eugene Weber (as the head of the family), Edward H. Loeffler and John Robb. Two "foreign" roles, the English cabinet minister, Venables, and the kindly French countess, were delightfully acted by Lumsden Hare and Selene Johnson. Mr. Hare was the original of his role with Maude Adams, and Miss Johnson is still as radiantly beautiful and distinguished as of yore.

P.S.—Don't miss it! ! !

Hector Charlesworth

MISS NELDA KINCAID
One of the lovely members of George White's "Scandals" which is the offering at the Royal Alexandra Theatre the week of May 23rd.

Three Plays by Canadians at Hart House

It is the custom at Hart House Theatre to present a Canadian Bill each year, and this week Mr. Walter Sinclair has produced three one-act plays, "The Last Cache," by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, "Joy! Joy! Joy" by Duncan Campbell Scott, and "Come True" by Mazo de la Roche. It will be seen that there are no newcomers in the list, the three authors being of considerable literary experience.

"The Last Cache" is typical in its scene, which is given as the common room of Zeb Ray's road-house near a lumber camp in a mountainous logging district in British Columbia. Ben Blake and Ned Lawson, two young prospectors, have left to stake a claim in the face of bitter weather. Ben Blake returns dead-beat and tells a ragged story of how he left his injured comrade with the remnants of their food supply while he pressed on to the last cache for new supplies, and returning found his comrade to have disappeared. His story is suspected, and he is accused of having taken the food for himself and left the other to starve. Lawson finally turns up, and his own unsuspecting acceptance of the fact that Blake had left him the food but that while he, Lawson, had been asleep, some marauder had come along and taken it, is accepted by all but Zeb Ray, the innkeeper, who suspects the truth out of his own evil mind, and Amelia Ray, his daughter, who becomes convinced of it by a certain episode. The story is one of human weakness and betrayed friendship under the stress of circumstance, and has been well, if conventionally, told. The production of the play hardly did justice to it, for while Ivor Lewis as Zeb Ray and Edgar Stone as John Ingram, a sergeant of the Royal Mounted were capable and authoritative, J. P. Mohan in the important role of the weakling, Ben Blake, was not convincing, with the result that the performance dragged not a little. The remainder of the company was indifferently cast.

As in the case of "The Last Cache," the inadequacy of the production of "Joy! Joy! Joy!," the play by Duncan Campbell Scott, made it difficult for one to judge of the literary and dramatic merits of the piece. The scene in this case was the drawing-room of a Canadian residence, and the revelation was of the conflict between two half-sisters, Maraquita, passionate and animal, and Violet, whose weak heart had made her one of those gently complaining invalids that can be so aggravating. The father has left all his money to Violet, and this, coupled with the fact that Violet is to marry the man who had formerly been Maraquita's lover but who had turned to the other on learning of the inheritance, results in a violent emotional outbreak on the part of Maraquita which leads her to attempt her sister's life. Her first thought is to contrive the deed with a knife that came in on the tea-tray, but the arrival of a queer Indian mask, the present of a relative on the Coast, gives her another idea, and donning the mask she suddenly appears before her weak-hearted sister, who, startled by the sudden apparition, falls dead.

It will be seen that this is a rather artificial and bizarre episode that relies almost entirely for conviction on the effectiveness of the action and of the staging. It was a mistake to present the play in full light, for it really then became more than a trifle ludicrous. Charlotte Cotter was excellent as the languid and softly-insistent Violet, but Jeanette Thompson, a capable actress in suitable roles, was scarcely qualified by temperament to portray Maraquita, and her performance, instead of being exotic, became merely melodramatic.

"Come True," by Mazo de la Roche, was the delight of the evening. In a small day ward in the men's section of the Old Persons' Home we meet four ancients, of whom Spittal is complaining against the tyranny that makes him go without his meals because he refuses to be washed, and trembling Old Leaf, Waddie and the erudite Mr. Beswetherick sympathize whole-heartedly with him, Old Leaf to the extent of breaking the rules by stealing a crumb from the table to bring to him. The humor of the play, and it is there in abundance, rises naturally out of the characters themselves, and these Miss de la Roche has drawn deftly and with skill. A rather conventional touch of romance has been introduced with the announcement that Waddie has been left ten thousand pounds by a forgotten brother who went to Chicago, and that Lucy, his old sweetheart, who had married another, is an inmate in the women's section of the Home.

The performance left nothing to be desired. Martin Cleworth as the rebellious Spittal gave a perfect portrait, his appearance and behavior authentic to the nth degree, and Leslie Floyd could not have been bettered as Old Leaf. Brendan Mulholland and W. Ward Price as Waddie and Mr. Beswetherick were quite satisfying, and Margaret Tytler gave an appealing portrayal of the faded Lucy Meadows. The whole thing was as finely cut a little gem as could be.

* * *

"Oh, Please" Stays Another Week

The highly entertaining farce-review, "Oh, Please," is continuing for another week at the Princess Theatre. Comment was made in these columns last week of the enjoyable qualities of this show and of Beatrice Lillie, her neat pantomimic comedy and individual charm lifting it from the category of routine musical comedy to something that is just a little different. She is given splendid assistance by Charles Winninger, an ingratiating fellow, whose absurd antics are vastly amusing, and Helen Broderick, a comedienne of fine intelligence. Cyril Ring is manly as the young perfume king who falls in love with Miss Lillie, and

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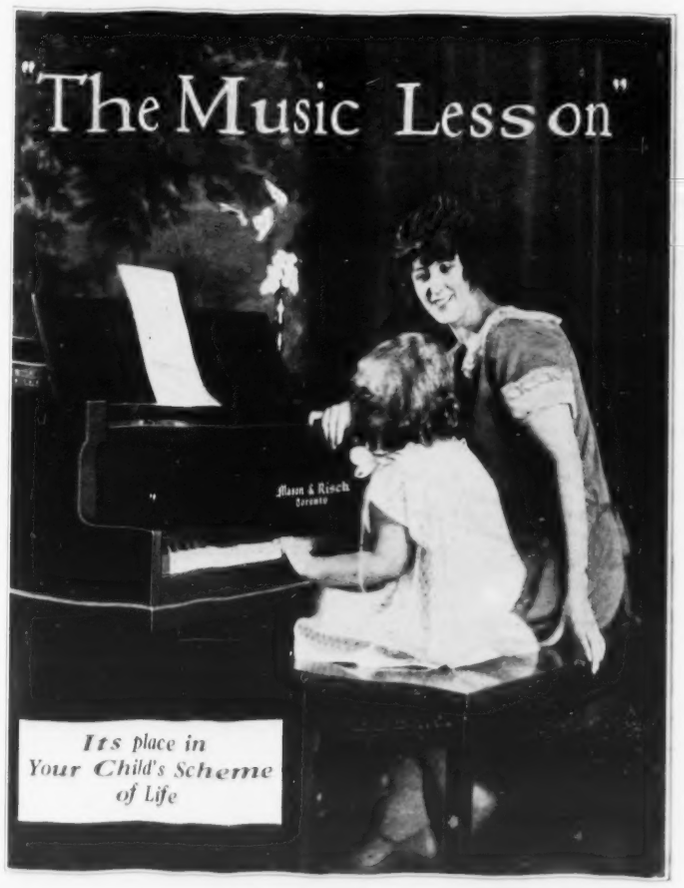

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in Nick Long, Jr., and Gertrude Macdonald the review possesses two dancing juveniles who are eminently pleasing. Among the other attractive young people of the show is Geraldine Downs, a little red-haired beauty, who is quite effective in the first act as a wise-cracking maid. The chorus is far above the average in terpsichorean ability.

Hal Frank

Is Music Rising Above the Emotions?

Are Euterpe and Eros drifting apart? The question is worth raising, writes Lawrence Gilmour in the New York "Herald-Tribune," for no less acute a philosopher than Montaigne has assured us that "whoever takes away the amorous fancy from the Muses deprives them of their most powerful incentive and the noblest theme of their work." "I know not," he continued, "who has succeeded in causing the Muses to grow cold toward Eros." Well, so far as Euterpe is concerned (and she alone among her sisters happens to be our concern at the moment), Monsieur Roland-Manuel, that accomplished Frenchman who is both critic and composer, has given us the answer—an answer that is not a little disturbing, and one that has, we think, been insufficiently pondered.

Monsieur Roland-Manuel warns us that Eros "is about to abandon music, once his preferred habitat" — has, indeed, already abandoned it, for he quotes a gifted Parisian colleague, Boris de Schloezer, to the effect that "modern music has broken with the emotion of love. The bridges which connect love and music have been destroyed. For the first time in centuries, we are face to face with a tone-art which has cast off the relationship between the man and the woman. Wagner, Fauré, Debussy, Ravel, Strauss, have been thrown in the discard by the modernists; and Paul Hindemith in Germany, Stravinsky and Prokofieff in Russia, have lost all contact with the Eros that inspired their predecessors . . . as for Milhaud and Auric, their music is quite devoid of all sense of sex."

Monsieur Roland-Manuel quoted his colleague as saying further that the contemporary composers he has mentioned have a marked disdain for erotic themes; "if, by chance, they give any place to love, they do so merely for the purpose of deriding it."

One is strongly inclined to believe that Messieurs de Schloezer and Manuel have some ground for their assertions — although Roland-Manuel can scarcely bring himself to admit that the situation is really as grave as he fears. If it is so, he declares, then "French music is doomed." (Naturally he is less concerned with the future of German or English or Italian music.) It must be obvious to any one who has kept his ears and his eyes open that Eros and Euterpe *are* drifting apart. Certainly it is true that the music of our immediate time has little concern with the expression of the most intense of human emotions. It is difficult—it is, in fact, quite impossible—to imagine the Stravinsky of the "Octuor" composing a "Daphnis et Chloe," or the Prokofieff of to-day responding to the stimulus that produced a "Pelléas et Mélisande." As for Hindemith, it is easy to conceive the strong distaste with which he must regard such music as "Tristan und Isolde," and his disinclination to produce anything remotely like it.

The characteristic idiom of our time—this music so terse, compact, sharp-edged, cool-blooded, exterior — would scarcely serve as a vehicle for expressing the ecstasies or the sorrows of Eros. Where, in the truly typical music of to-day, would you seek a decisive refutation of Monsieur de Schloezer's arguments?

One cannot even say of the typical music-maker of our time, as Mr. Newman once said of Strauss, that his interest is in human life as a whole, rather than in the single episode of the eternal masculine and the eternal feminine. For our contemporary music-maker, in the course of his increasing objectivization of the art that he practices, has cut loose not simply from the most intense and engrossing expression of human life, but from all life itself, so far as it presents itself in terms of emotional substance.

Music has learned to disdain the sensuous note, and has turned subjectivism brusquely out of doors. Euterpe is become as uncompromisingly objective as a cash register.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, Monsieur Roland-Manuel is not quite without hope. He remembers that long before Freud, Rémy de Gourmont showed Montaigne to be correct in pointing out that the emotion of love is necessary to develop the aesthetic instinct, and that the sense of the beautiful in art is merely a sublimated voluptuousness. "Beauty," said Stendahl, quite beautifully, "is a promise of happiness." For additional definitions of beauty, Monsieur Roland-Manuel reminds us of Ball and Binet (there have been others, from Plato to Maeterlinck). "Who can demand," he asks, "that this promise of happiness be forgotten? Who can believe that it is no longer accepted?"

One might answer that Herr Hindemith, for example, evidently does not accept it; nor does the Stravinsky who has put behind him "L'Oiseau de Feu" and the "Rossignol" and "Noces." But, on the other hand, there is Milhaud's recent "Malheurs d'Orphée," with its moments of delicately fervid lyricism. Perhaps our Parisian colleague is not fantastic in his hopefulness. At least he has cheered us by reminding us of Béhanzigue's remark: "Love may not be a very great thing; but everything else is nothing at all."

CLARA BOW
Who will be seen in "Rough-House Rosie" at the Uptown next week.

Coming Events

WHEN Broadway read that George White, whose seventh edition, "Scandals," comes to the Royal Alexandra the week of May 23rd, intended to introduce a ballet into his annual revue, the wise ones thought him mentally unsound and told him so. Who had ever heard of a ballet in a musical revue? But the young producer, who had himself started his career as a dancer, felt the need of a vibrant and unique dancing unit in a speedy, sophisticated revue, for the public, he sensed, was growing tired of just "chorus" girls, many of whom, after the first night's excitement had ebbed, and when the stage manager's back was turned, actually yawned at the audience from sheer boredom. He felt that the presence in his cast of real dancers would serve to banish lethargy in the other members of the feminine "ensemble," and he was right. But to find the proper type of ballet was the problem. He went to Paris and interviewed the management of the Opera, with a view to importing at least a part of that time-honored ballet, but he found them too "set in their ways"—too much the ballet, and so he gave up the idea of a French dancing unit. He then looked toward the Russians, but America was being deluged, just then, with Russian art, and had been through two seasons of the Chauve Souris, the Moscow Art Players, followed by their countless imitators, so he turned thumbs down on the Muscovitic style of ballet. The straight Italian ballet was, he thought, too much of a "set" tour de force to fit in properly in the new style of entertainment such as he purveyed, and so he sailed for home. Dining one night with Mlle. Albertina Rasch, who had but lately resigned as premiere danseuse of the Chicago Opera Company, he confided to her the news that he could not find an organized ballet of sufficient flexibility for his resilient productions. Mlle. Rasch had, some seven months before, opened a school of ballet and stage dancing in New York, to which had flocked scores of talented girls from all parts of the country. Here she instituted a strict and, what seemed like, a harsh discipline and a curriculum so exacting that many of the girls dropped out from sheer discouragement, for in her new style of dancing, Mlle. Rasch blended the best points, in her opinion, of all the schools, and produced a form of ensemble and solo dancing unlike anything that had been seen before on the stage, and it was hard going for the girls who had been trained only in one style. "I have announced a ballet in my new production and I have no ballet that is suitable," said Mr. White to Mlle. Rasch. "What do you suggest?" Mlle. Rasch replied, "I can give you a ballet such as you have not seen, and such as the public has not thought possible to produce—one which will constitute many, many forms of dancing, but which, if you will take my word, will create a sensation. It will cost you money, for these girls have come to me from other schools, after long and expensive training, and have worked hard for me, and, furthermore, I will require absolute right to supervise the staging and grouping of all their numbers." George White, the rehearsals of his new "Scandals" having already started, and not knowing what else to do, accepted her proposition, and the next morning the young ladies reported at the Apollo Theatre for rehearsals. When the black velvet curtains parted on the now-famous moonlight ballet of the Rasch Girls, the audience sat forward in its seats and watched them breathlessly; when they executed no less than twelve other distinct styles of dancing, with no less skill and abandon, the Rasch Ballet became a veritable sensation. Now it is that other producers of major musical spectacles have followed George White, for Flo Ziegfeld, whose productions are above criticism, has incorporated a Rasch ballet in his gorgeous Rio Rita, and they are also to be seen in C. B. Dillingham's "Lucky," in which Paul Whiteman and his band also appear, and in Rufus Lemaire's "Affairs," and others are on the way. The original Rasch ballet will be seen here with the Scandals, their leader being lovely Geraldine Spencer, whose individual talents bid fair to take her far as a solo dancer.

* * *

CLARA BOW, star of "It" and "Children of Divorce," comes to the Uptown this week in "Rough-House Rosie," a new production, in which this cyclonic little artist impersonates a laughable, lovable Tenth Avenue belle who lives by her wits. This is a "Saturday Evening Post" story by Nunnally Johnson. Reed Howes, a good clever young screen hero, plays the athlete, the fighter who trains for a championship bout and gets it.

Doris Hill, a musical comedy artist, is seen as Clara's "girl friend." "Rough-House Rosie" moves from an amusement park to a cabaret, from there to a police-station, thence to a country club for a swimming-pool sequence, and closes at a fight stadium's ringside.

Director Arthur is preparing a novelty act, which will precede the film production. The famous Uptown symphony will also be heard in overture.

* * *

THE charming afternoon musicales which the Robert Simpson Co. recently presented in its Palm Room are to be repeated, it is interesting to learn, beginning the end of the month. These musicales are under the direction of Signor Edoardo Ferarri-Fontana, the noted Italian tenor, who is now staying in Toronto. Artists of outstanding merit have been engaged and programmes of exceptional appeal are now being prepared.

* * *

AT THE Brant Theatre, Brantford, on May 5th, the Brantford Oratorio Society, in conjunction with the Brantford Symphony Orchestra, chorus and orchestra of 150 performers, gave its seventeenth concert before a capacity and enthusiastic audience. The choral singing was beyond praise, and the orchestra was efficient and well-balanced. This concert was the outstanding musical event of the season. The soloists were, Ada Rose, Lois Erle Watson, Gladstone Brown and Austin S. Douglas, all of Toronto. Dr. Frederick C. Thomas trained both chorus and orchestra and conducted with his customary skill.

Exhibition of Water Colors

THE exhibition of water-colors and oils by James Blomfield at the galleries of the T. Eaton Company is interesting and attractive. Mr. Blomfield's field is landscape and in this collection he has chosen to represent the British Columbia and Ontario scene. He has achieved many excellent effects, and one picture of the West Coast that one recalls as most appealing is "The Drift of Evening Cloud—Vancouver Harbor." Here he contrived a delicate shading of color that was highly gratifying. In the Ontario series there are many excellent pieces of work, notable "The Golden Haze of Dawn — Scarborough," "On Highland Creek" and "Twilight on the Sideline Road—Scarborough." The series of "flat-tone" pictures were quite pleasing in their simplicity of form and color, a simplicity, indeed, that is characteristic of all Mr. Blomfield's work, of these "Sundown Shadows," "The Evening Calm, Victoria," and "Morning on the Straits, Victoria," are particularly well-done. The three oils, "The Golden Haze of Dawn," "Morning Mists in the Mountains" and "Towers of Afternoon" were effective in their suggestive coloring.

The Hapless Poet

"POETS are born and not paid." An American with a guide book in his hand knocked at a door in South Belgravia and asked the landlady, "Is this where Goldsmith lived?" "I mean Oliver Goldsmith, the poet." "A poet? Oh, he could never have stayed here. Our lodgers have to be gentleman of that name who pay cash in advance."

Collectors, Notice

THE UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF EXTREMELY INTERESTING SHAKESPEAREAN, ELIZABETHAN AND DICKENS RELICS AND MANUSCRIPTS, which have been recently widely advertised, including:

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Illustrated and descriptive Catalogues (25c each), which will admit to the Sale Room, are now ready and will be sent post free on application.

N.B.—We believe this to be the first sale of Historical Relics held in Toronto, and as the various articles are for unreserved sale the Auctioneers have confidence in asking art lovers, collectors and connoisseurs to inspect the collection and attend the sale.

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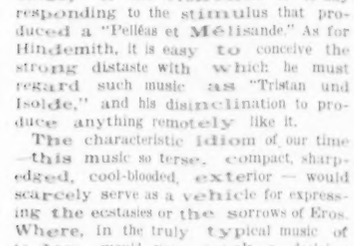

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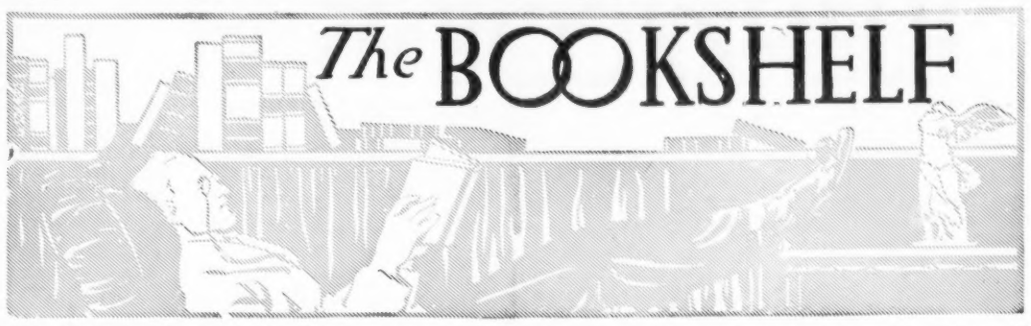

WHEN CANADA WAS NEW FRANCE
"Canada: The Great River, The Lands and the Men" by Marion I. Newbegin; Christophers, 22 Berners St., London, England; illustrated with maps and photographs; 308 pages; $4.

WHAT, we may ask, is the excuse for perpetrating another history of Canada, particularly that picturesque portion of it known as the French Regime, covering the 230 years from the first visit of Cartier in 1534 to the Treaty of Paris, by which the country was ceded to Great Britain in 1763? Every phase of Canada's development has been recorded many times over; even individual communities have their written histories, and there is no public man of eminence who has not had at least one biography devoted to him. Not to go into the thousands of different volumes — many of them very good in their way—there are the dozen masterly and fascinating books of Francis Parkman, an historian of supreme genius; the thirty-two volumes of the "Chronicles of Canada," popular for ten years past; and the twelve authoritative volumes of the "Makers of Canada," recently revised by the Oxford University Press after fifteen years' circulation.

Yet Dr. Newbegin had his warrant after all, for he has been ingenious enough to find an approach to the French Regime that is both new and extremely illuminating. The basis of his thesis is that the French settlement was conditioned by the fertile lowlands of the St. Lawrence valley being backed on all sides by rugged and infertile country, which made New France's existence dependent primarily on the fur trade, while settlers in the English Colonies were farmers first. Similarly, there is contrast in the attitude of the two groups toward the Indians. While the Iroquois traded furs at New York for English goods, they did not become allies. The Canadian Indians—Algonquins and Hurons—were afraid to bring furs to Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal because of the ferocious Iroquois, their enemies. Also the English could supply goods more cheaply than the French. Therefore the French made a military alliance with the Canadian Indians at the beginning of the seventeenth century, which shaped the whole course of New World politics until that particular time when, within twelve years, Canada became British and the English Colonies an independent republic.

The trouble on this continent, which led to the change of Canada's sovereignty, is shown to have arisen through Count Frontenac's desire to gain prestige with the Indians (and consequently furs) by invading Iroquois territory. This policy was immediately successful; but it ultimately led, under later French governors, to unprovoked raids upon the defenceless settlements of New England, which were no more than disgraceful massacres, carried out, it is true, mostly by Indians, but under the protection and guidance of the French. Hence the ultimate retaliation that ended New France.

The history of French Canada was a story of ineffective advances into the surrounding wastes from a more or less static centre, and its fall was the result of the attack on that centre by a power strong on the sea, the element to which Canada had such limited means of access (p. 269).

The nature of the two civilizations is also shown to account for the French *habitants'* singular tenacity of the soil, which makes that race to-day not only the most stable and conservative element in the life of North America, but also makes them a race quite distinct, in several vital ways, from their European cousins.

Naturally, none of the author's data is original; but he has profited richly from existing stories of knowledge and his thesis is well developed without creating any feeling that he is riding a pet theory to death. His narrative is clear and concise, without brilliance it yet awakens admiration for its competence; the facts themselves become interesting when presented so logically. And to compress the events of the period within a book of moderate size, without any appearance of crowding, is, in itself, an achievement. Regardless of how other historical students may view Dr. Newbegin's conclusions about the causes of events, this latest addition to Canada's multitudinous histories will certainly prove at least as informative as anything else on the subject in like space. Each chapter is prefaced by a sketch map, offered in support of the author's geographical-economic-political contentions at that point in the argument.

* * *

PITY FOR THE FALLEN MAN
"Crazy Pavements" by Beverley Nichols; Doran, Toronto; 313 pages; $2.

BEVERLEY NICHOLS, whose volume of youthful memoirs called "25" proved so fresh and vigorous, has written just the sort of novel admirers of the earlier book hoped he would write, and feared he might not. In venturing upon a recital of the foibles and sins of the privileged classes, he has invaded the field of Aldous Huxley, Carl Van Vechten and Michael Arlen; and in some ways he is the most satisfactory dragon-exposer of them all. He combines the better qualities of each with a minimum of their less happy traits. He is as clever and forthright as Van Vechten, without the sour-acid vindictiveness of the American that borders on cruelty. He enjoys with Arlen the faculty for telling a real story, but is as free as Huxley from the idiosyncrasies of style and method that create an impression of affectation in Arlen's work, centring the reader's attention on the author, because of his queer constructions, at the expense of interest in the characters. Nichols, in vividness, clarity and distinction of mind, has much in common with Huxley; but he can frame and tell a better proportioned, more convincing story, and never lets his plots go to seed as Huxley did in "Those Barren Leaves", or degenerate into farce and extravaganza as Huxley did in "Antic Hay".

"Crazy Pavements", though presenting the English aristocracy in an unfavorable light, is far from being shallowly cynical. It is a well-rounded novel, with pathos and pity never far below the surface and often uppermost. The characters are real people for whom one is frequently sorry. Lord William Motley is a dope fiend, and kindly as well as brilliant. Lady Hardcastle, for all that she is a nymphomaniac, and a hard-faced old hag, is a pretty good sport, taking her losses and humiliations in a sturdy spirit. As in all novels of this class, the background is made up of the idle improprieties of the bored rich. But here the background is not the theme, as in "The Green Hat", "The Tattooed Countess" or "Crome Yellow"; and it is a point in favor of "Crazy Pavements".

Nothing could be more symptomatic of the fashionable immoralities of the leisured class in our decade than the complete reversal of the sexes in initiative. E. Barrington's "Exquisite Perdita" was typical of titled looseness in a former day: the prince woos an actress, makes her his mistress, and deserts her. Nowadays it is the nice young man who is betrayed by a sensual and heartless lady; it is the youth whose pink cheeks fade, and who is to be broken-hearted over the faithlessness of the great lady who has "ruined" him—quite a reversal, indeed.

Brian Elme is a writer of saucy paragraphs for "The Lady's Mail", a cheap paper of wide circulation that writes up titled and fashionable people for the delight of commoner mortals. He invents most of the news items he contributes. One day he puts in something about Lady Julia Cressey that brings them into touch with each other. She practises her fiendish arts upon him—taking him to dinner, and the opera, and that sort of thing—and he, sweet, lonely and romantic boy, thinks a dream has come true, and falls deeply in love with his story-book princess, as she intended. After she has had all she wanted of him, she gets rid of him by the ancient device of turning him over to her friend, Anne Hardcastle, whose desire for Brian has been as hot as his for Julia. Goldsmith's famous ditty will have to be revised to:

When pretty young men stoop to folly
And learn too late that girls betray—

It is, however, essential to a good novel that a theme be manifest through personalities; and as one reads "Crazy Pavements" he is not assaulted with any bald plot skeleton such as a reviewer has to use. The action develops gradually and natur-

"OLD BATTERSEA BRIDGE" BY JAMES McNEILL WHISTLER
Being one of the twelve plates in the Whistler volume of the "Modern Masters of Etching" series, published by Musson, Toronto, at $2 the volume. The books are 9½ x 12½ inches, and the pictures 6¼ x 9¼. Each book contains a dozen specimens of the art of one etcher, together with an introductory essay by an authoritative critic. The volumes already issued illustrate the work of Frank Brangwyn, James McBey, Andres Zorn, J. L. Forain, Sir Frank Short, Frank W. Benson, Sir D. Y. Cameron, Marius Bauer, Alphonse Lugros, Edmund Blampied, Sir Francis Seymour Hayden, F. L. Griggs and James McNeill Whistler. The pictures can easily be detached for framing.

The Reader's Guide

"When a new book comes out I read an old one."
—Samuel Rogers.

136.—MORLEY'S LIFE OF GLADSTONE. Fittingly, one of the most substantial, thoroughly and patiently worked up, of all biographies in the language is that which Mr. John (later Lord) Morley wrote of his revered chief, that great and good man, the Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of England, who was the soul of terrible earnestness. The book is the chief monument to Morley's life as it is to Gladstone's. The latter was so much a part of English public life in Victorian times that his life amounts to a history of the reign; and no one interested in modern political history can afford to neglect the book, which has already enjoyed a quarter century of popularity. Also, since Gladstone was an indefatigable worker, and kept a diary for over 70 years, Morley had plenty of raw material to work on. The present edition has been enlarged by inclusion of several facsimile extracts from the diary. That other brilliant political historian, C. F. G. Masterman, whose masterpiece "On the Condition of England" has become a classic analagous to Morley's "Gladstone", has furnished an illuminating introduction, which brings the present work up to 592 pages—all of which good solid reading of the most instructive kind may be had in appropriately strong binding from the Musson Book Company, Toronto, for $1.50.

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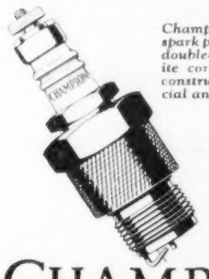

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ally out of the characters and their initial situation. The grubbiness of Brian's hack writing comes first, and furnishes the reason for his being ensnared so easily in what is to prove a casual experience of a very experienced lady. Lady Julia's attraction is not, of course, a matter of calculation originally; but a whim, a desire for adventure, and even a little genuine liking. The stages of Brian's initiation into the habits of a station in life to which God had not called him, is deftly, though swiftly done.

Except for Brian's being a less artificial person than Julia, the more moving drama than the breaking of his heart would be the unsuccessful struggle of Lady Julia to break away from the limitations of her set. First playing with the boy, she became really fond of him—loved him. She wrote him passionate letters, avowing the permanence of that love; but was too long-headed or cowardly to send them. Anne Hardcastle was a hardened sensualist, accustomed to paying for her loves, and sure of her power to bribe any man somehow or other. Wanting Brian, she was amazed to find he could not, like other young men, be purchased easily with lounge suits and cigarette cases. When she found and stole Julia's love letters, she knew she had the key to the situation.

As pretty a piece of blackmail as ever got recorded is found in the conversation between Anne and Julia wherein the former offered to exchange the letters for the young man. Julia disliked being bullied; she also loved Brian; but she was mortally afraid of having any one in her set know that she was capable of affection, much less a sincere love. The conflict between the women is brutal, but tense and moving; and Julia's self-betrayal rather pitiful. When the transaction is completed she acts from mixed motives: she is just a little tired of Brian; she is terribly afraid she will lose caste by being known to have fallen genuinely in love, even temporarily. But the distraught Brian is handed over—like so much merchandise.

Another relationship in the book is noteworthy. Brian's roommate Walter, tries to "save" him, warning him of the fate of good looking young men who are smiled on by fine ladies. Here, again, what a reversal of the traditional effort to save the too-trusting virgin from the wickedness of a man! The gradual estrangement between the boys is well done; and when Walter finally discovers his chum, abandoned and wandering forlorn in a low part of the town, forgives him, and takes him back into sweet comradeship, the trick is done. One feels that surely London is no fit place for a young man without a chaperone.

With this daring, clever and soundly built piece of fiction, Beverley Nichols takes his place as one of the foremost writers of the younger generation.

* * *

LAUGHING IT OFF

"Enough Rope" by Dorothy Parker; McLean & Smithers, Toronto; 110 pages; $2.

MISS PARKER'S verse, which has proved immediately popular and is quite "the thing" at the moment, is comparable to the phase of Edna St. Vincent Millay's genius that won her instant recognition some years ago. There is great similarity of mood between all the poems in "Enough Rope" and those saucy rhymes of Miss Millay, that were captivating in their unregeneracy—"I burn my candle at both ends," etc.

LOVE SONG

My own dear love, he is strong and bold
And he cares not what comes after;
His words ring sweet as a chime of gold,
And his eyes are lit with laughter.
He is jubilant as a flag unfurled—
Oh, a girl, she'd not forget him.
My own dear love, he is all my world,
And I wish I'd never met him.

The other two stanzas are variations of the first, and the poem concludes with the twist, partly playful and partly vicious, that Miss Parker relies on regularly for surprise in her endings:

My own dear love, he is all my heart,
And I wish somebody'd shoot him.

Most of the poems are on the same theme of wistful and flippant modern love, and the conflict between romance and sophistication. Whether this attitude is genuinely prevalent is hard to say, but it is certainly the fashionable one, and to this state of things is undoubtedly due a great part of Miss Parker's popularity. The following item epitomizes the poet's views on love and matrimony:

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SEX SITUATION

Woman wants monogamy;
Man delights in novelty.
Love is woman's moon and sun;
Man has other forms of fun.
Woman lives but in her lord;
Count to ten, and man is bored.

BEVERLEY NICHOLS
Author of "25" and "Crazy Pavements", reviewed today.

With this the gist and sum of it,
What earthly good can come of it?

Of course the notion that life is "just a hollow bubble" is not exactly new. The thought also occurred to the Psalmist, who expressed it in what has come to be a well known quotation. And if Miss Parker were only *blasé*, her poems might not have much to recommend them, even though her sentiments be so *chic*. She has the further attractions of being glib and clever, and a facile lyrist. If her tunes are a bit staccato, they are not unpleasantly jazzed up. One of the most graceful is:

THRENODY

Lilacs blossom just as sweet
Now my heart is shattered.
If I bowled it down the street,
Who's to say it mattered?
If there's one that rode away
What would I be missing?
Lips that taste of tears, they say,
Are the best for kissing.

One can hardly escape the impression that Miss Parker has been directly influenced by Miss Millay, whose poems are one clear expression of the Time Spirit. The whole movement is analagous to the wholesale writing of Society Verse in the eighteenth century. The pertness and piquancy of Miss Parker's jingles constitute their charm—that, and the relative novelty of the trick endings. The colloquial phrasing is engaging for a change; and the rougher expressions probably salutary enough; but such poems are so much of the moment that they may easily be nothing more. It is a pity that "They Part" did not get published in time for Robert Graves to use it as an illustration in "Lars Porsena."

William Arthur Deacon

STEPHEN LEACOCK, at a public address in Toronto, said of the movement for a book censorship: "It is the plain duty of every Canadian, in any way connected with education, with literature, and with all that concerns the transmission of our British heritage to our children, to fight against such a tendency and such a movement with every power that we have."

* * *

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE took his stand beside Professor Leacock in his fight against book censorship, when the latter said: "It is the duty of everybody interested in liberty and in letters to speak out as strongly as he can against this dangerous movement, the product of ignorance and fanaticism."

* * *

ON TUESDAY, May 31st, the annual celebration of the Birth of Walt Whitman will be held in Sherbourne House Club at eight o'clock. There will be short addresses, readings and music. All Whitman lovers are invited to this meeting of the Whitman Fellowship. No admission is charged, and no collection is taken up, but those who wish to contribute toward the expenses of the evening may do so.

(Continued on Page 12)

BOOK SERVICE

Readers wishing to purchase books reviewed in these columns and unable to procure them from their local dealers, may do so by sending the price by postal or express order to THE BOOKSHELF, "SATURDAY NIGHT," Toronto.

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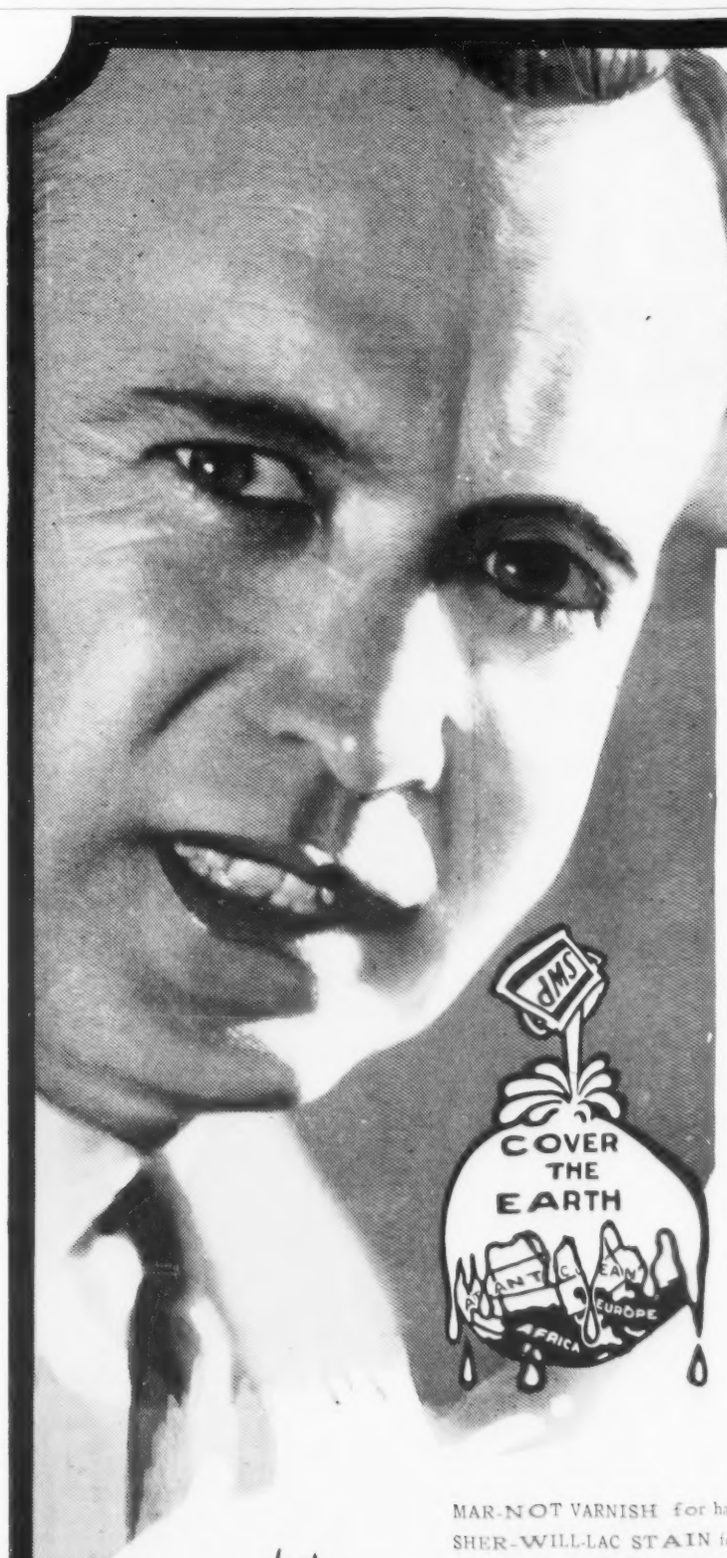

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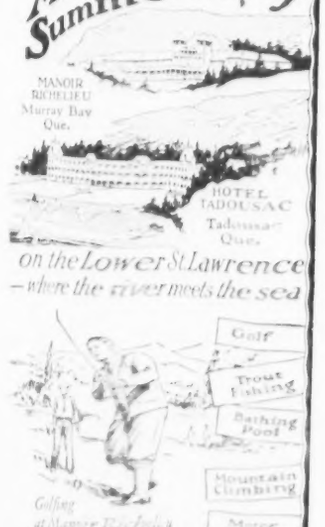

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Travel Problems

by The Globe-Trotter

O. S. R., Toronto. You will at that time of the year find the roads in first class shape practically all the way to Saint John. There is accommodation for autos on the steamer Empress, the clearance limit being 6 feet 3 inches. Ordinary touring cars exceeding this height can be carried by lowering the top, and limousines and sedans by removal of tires which, if necessary, is done by the staff loading the car. As cars are loaded under tidal conditions they must be delivered about 6.00 p.m. on the evening previous to sailing. As the Empress' carrying capacity is limited it might be advisable to reserve accommodation in advance.

* * *

A. B., Brantford. Literature in connection with the steamship service is not yet out. I am, however, in receipt of information to the effect that the S. S. "New Northland" will begin service from Montreal on Wednesday, May 11th, and from Quebec the following day and continue fortnightly thereafter by way of the South Shore and Gaspe to Corner Brook, Newfoundland, making a round trip cruise of about ten days. Rate $115.00 and up.

The S. S. "Nayarit" will begin mailings from Montreal on Monday May 2nd, Quebec, Wednesday following, and fortnightly thereafter for points on the North Shore and then on to Corner Brook, Newfoundland, making a round trip of twelve days. Rate $95.00 and up.

* * *

L. B., Toronto. There are no special fares in effect from Toronto to the points named. The regular return fare, good for thirty days, from Toronto to New York is $37.45 plus 40 cents tax, and from Toronto to Boston, $42.49 plus 45 cents tax, via Buffalo in both cases. The lower berth fare, Toronto to New York, is $4.50 and from Toronto to Boston $5.63 plus tax.

NEW STATION ESTABLISHED FOR TELEVISION

An official of the new television station at Coulsden, Mr. Clapp, is shown adjusting the transmitting aerial. It was from this station that Mr. J. L. Baird recently transmitted the image of his own face to New York, where it was recorded.

The Original "Mary"

"Mary had a little lamb
Its fleece was white as snow;
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go"

"It followed her to school one day,
It was against the rule;
It made the children laugh and play,
To see a lamb at school."

America is trying to claim authorships of the nursery rhyme, "Mary had a little lamb." Horatio Hale, the American poet, is credited with writing the verses to Miss Mary Sawyer and Mr. Henry Ford has just built a school at Restone Hill, Sterling, U.S.A., in her honor. Mary and her little lamb, however, belong to the Old England rather than to the New. The lamb departed the way of most lambs many years ago, but Mary is still living, a silver-haired old lady with rosy cheeks and the most motherly smile in the world.

Mrs. Mary Hughes, who lives at Southend-on-Sea, propped up with pillows in her invalid chair, gave the full story of the lamb. Here it is in her own words: "I was the daughter of John Thomas, a farmer of Llangollen, North Wales, and as a child I was always fond of the lambs. Whenever there was an 'orphan' or an odd lamb I was allowed to bring it up: I fed the lambs from the finger of an old glove tied over the spout of a teapot, and they soon learned to follow me about. My sister and I had two miles to walk to school, and one day one of the lambs, Nell, followed me. She frisked and gambolled about and caused such a commotion among the other pupils that Miss Coward, the school-mistress, made me take her out. It was too far to walk home with her, so I took her to the toll-bar gate. (We had toll-bar gates on all the roads in those days), and the toll-keeper looked after her for me until it was time to go home. Three sisters named Burl, from London, were staying with my mother at the time. One of them wrote poetry, and was so amused at the idea of Nell following me to school that she wrote a poem about it." Mrs. Hughes will be 80 years of age in May.

Not an Art Expert

LORD DEWAR as a guest at the dinner of the Royal Institute of Painters in Watercolors at their Piccadilly Galleries was again in epigrammatic mood. Replying to the toast of "The Guests," Lord Dewar said: "If I were to discuss art with this company, I would make as much headway as a woodpecker does on an iron telegraph post. Artists in their pictures uplift the beautiful so that all can see and admire. In church people uplift the mind; in the beauty-parlor they uplift the face. Some men fail to see beauty in empty bottles and empty stockings. Poets find poetry in trees and rippling brooks and slushy springtime, and editors of magazines will tell you that they find lots of poetry in waste-paper baskets."

Disclosures Before Birth

PRE-NATAL diagnoses have been made more exact by the use of the X-ray, two Chicago doctors announced to-day, after working since 1921 on more than 800 patients without danger to a single one. Use of the X-ray in pre-natal cases heretofore has been limited, because of the danger of injury to mother or child, and in the tests that have been conducted, thin strips of super-sensitive film were used in order to require as little of the ray as possible. According to Dr. Irving Stein and Dr. Robert A. Arens, who have been working on the X-ray at Michael Reese Hospital, the mystery of the unborn child, whether it will be physically normal, whether there will be twins, and whether a caesarian operation will be necessary to save the life of the mother, has all been swept away by the obstetrical X-ray. Determination of sex before birth, however, has not been accomplished. As the result, the doctors said, the chances of mishap to a mother have been lessened by 80 per cent. Hospitals in Ann Arbor, Mich., Omaha, Nebr., Philadelphia and New York are now using the same new accurate method of pre-natal diagnoses, the doctors said.

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CHARLES DICKENS' SEAL

Messrs. Ward Price, Limited, of Toronto, are selling by auction, at the King Edward Hotel, on Friday evening, May 27th, a valuable collection of literary relics, books and manuscripts, paintings and antiques. The whole collection is a most interesting one, and this is probably the first sale of its kind ever held in Canada. The personal seal of Dickens has a cornelian handle and was originally acquired at the sale of the novelist's effects at Gadshill, Kent. The story goes that it was given him by Queen Victoria.

The Age of Newton

OTHER estimates of great men, their minds, and their greatness fluctuate. This day, (March 20th) two hundred years after Newton's death, writes J. L. Garvin in the "London Sunday Observer", the sense of awe with which his contemporaries received a prodigy of sheer intellectual power is undiminished. The twentieth century has modified his system. It has "stood on his shoulders" to see further. But the largest contribution ever made by one thinker to man's understanding of his physical environment is still secure and sublime upon its peak of history. The greatest of his successors in the realm of physics is the man who has done most to shake its Newtonian basis. Dr. Einstein, in the columns of the "Manchester Guardian", has paid his tribute of "reverent admiration" to "this shining spirit, who pointed out, as none before or after him did, the path of Western thought and research and practical construction." The modern age of science descends from Newton. Before him man marvelled at the universe, or was moved to speculation, sometimes with anticipatory flashes of extraordinary insight. Newton showed its working. From him everything followed. He put up the scaffolding. Within it organized science set to work on an entirely new building.

Newton, as the famous inscription claims with more than lapidary accuracy, towered above mankind in genius. Newton the originator is incomparable. But it is not nature's way to work by isolated eruptions of genius. In creative temper he was a man of his race and generation. He had companions mighty in other fields. In the years of his long life England knew Cromwell, Milton, and Wren, not to speak of Dryden, Locke, and others ranking little behind them. All these men were living at one and the same time. Their kinship is discernible. Milton, as innovator, holds a place among poets analogous to that held by his great contemporaries in their several kinds. The poetry of the time marches with its science. It was the first age of the Royal Society. It was an age revealing in its fullest and widest the constructive faculties of the English mind. Within a hundred years of Newton's death they were as conspicuous in mechanical invention. England was still the pioneer and constructor. The locomotive typifies the spirit of the century as nobly as the cathedral speaks for the middle ages. Invention in little—the steam-engine, the loom, the dynamo, the petrol-motor—may be a projection of man and his mind more majestic than the Pyramids.

It is no reproach to the country if it has failed within two hundred years to repeat a Newton. It has rather to consider whether and how far it has declined below the intellectual courage and vigor of his age, what it has lost of the power to think and make that was characteristic and essential in the England of Newton's day. Practical invention has brought its own dangers with it. It has absorbed a large part of the mind of the country into the complicated routine of money-making and business. It has tended to stereotype work and leisure and to standardize human interests. Every civilized country is in the same danger—that it will not see the wood for the trees, that it will be too busy with the day's work to spare men enough and time enough for constructive thought and the future, too busy either to think or to listen. If we fall below our own best upon this side, we fall indeed. Englishmen are as a rule ready enough to affirm the vitality of their great tradition in poetry and in literature. Sometimes they forget that they have a scientific tradition no less great. It can be lost. A great musical tradition, still living in Newton's youth, was lost. The power and appeal of abstract thought is more characteristic of Germany than of England to-day. It was not so in the generations on which the genius of Newton first shone or in those which applied his discoveries and brought us to this "enviable height." For its very security the first care of a people that lives by science, and cannot live else, should be to exalt the name and practice of that which made it great.

Classical Submarine Names

NAMES for submarines are still rather a novelty in the British Navy. The alphabetical sequence in which the classes have been built has now reached "O" and it has evidently not been easy to find warship names from the old Navy beginning with this letter. For the six vessels just ordered, only two regular shipments have been adopted, these being Odin and Orpheus, and as it happens that both are mythological names, the First Lord has continued the series by adopting Olympus, Osiris and Otus, which are new to the fleet. Olympus is the name of the mountain on which the gods were supposed to reside; Osiris was an Egyptian God; and Otus, perhaps the most fitting of all, was the son of Neptune. For the sixth name the choice has fallen upon Oswald, but why it is not easy to discover, except that the meaning of the name is "supernatural power"—not a bad choice for a submarine.

FROM the platform of great concert halls to the living room of the modest cottage Heintzman & Co. Pianos are given the place of honor. Musically perfect, graceful almost beyond compare, they offer a fitting environment for the musical development of your children and for the proper entertainment of your family and friends.

Let us show you the many beautiful models on display in our salons—or write for catalogue and price list.

HEINTZMAN HALL
193-197 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

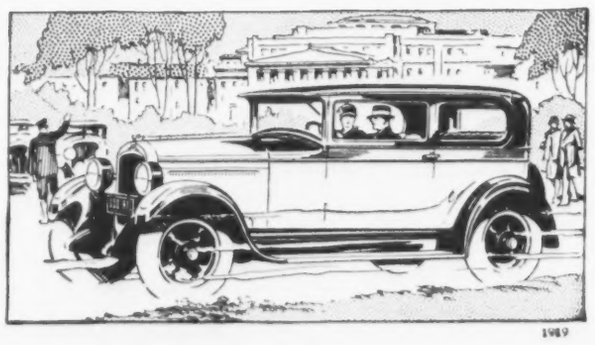
Ye Olde Firme
Heintzman & Co.

A Revelation in Roadability Among Medium Priced Sixes

This invites you to try out the new Hupmobile Six—to experience the delights of highest-grade six-cylinder performance which it assures you at a very substantial saving in first cost.

To make sure that this Six is all that any six should be, Hupmobile has deliberately raised its quality ten per cent without raising its price one single cent—with the result that the Hupmobile Six very evidently offers *more quality per dollar of purchase price than any other six on the market.*

Come see the new Hupmobile Six today. You're bound to admire its beauty of line and color, its luxury of appointments, its unusually complete equipment.



1949

Every Worth While Feature the Modern Car Should Have

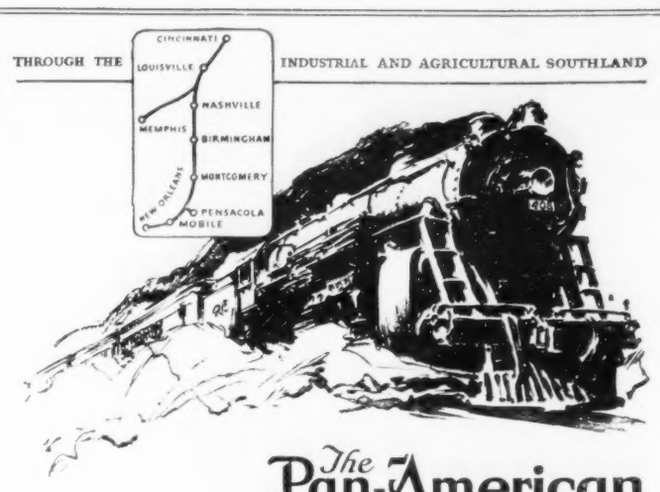
Clear Vision Bodies • Color Options • Mohair Upholstery Instrument Panel Under Glass, Indirectly Lighted • Vision-Ventilating Windshield • Tilting Beam Headlights • Headlight Control on Steering Wheel • Both Manifold and Thermostatic Heat Control • Dash Gasoline Gauge • Gasoline Filter • Force Feed Lubrication • Oil Filter • Special Vibration Damper 4-Wheel Brakes • Balloon Tires • Snubbers.

Sedan, five-passenger, four-door, $1910. Brougham, (illustrated) five-passenger, two-door, $1910. Coupe two-passenger, with rumble seat, $1910. Roadster, with rumble seat, $1910. Touring, five-passenger, $1910. All prices f.o.b. Windsor.

Hupmobile Six

The Closest-Priced Six in Canada.

THROUGH THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOUTHLAND



The Pan-American
ALL-PULLMAN

One of the World's finest trains...a hotel on wheels

IT is an achievement to transfer the comfort of a great hotel to the restricted area of a train. In doing so the pleasure and convenience of traveling is greatly increased. On The Pan-American spacious cars invite complete rest. A maid and valet are at your command. There are lounging rooms and shower baths. You read and are entertained by radio in the observation car. In the club car men smoke and talk. Skilled chefs prepare your meals. Between the North and the South The Pan-American maintains the highest standards of travel service; a fast, de luxe train that does not require extra fare.

Convenient connections at Memphis and New Orleans for the West and Southwest. Ask local agent or write the undersigned for descriptive booklet.

H. E. PORTER, *T. P. A.*
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L&N

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.

When Will You Stop Working?

SOME day you will stop working—and earning! You do not know just when this will be. No man does. The future holds this secret.

You do know, however, that there are only three emergencies that can render you incapable of earning money.

(1) Old Age. When you become old you won't be able to work.
(2) Disability. Sickness or accident might make it impossible for you to work.
(3) Death.

It is a simple matter to protect yourself and your family against all three of these emergencies.

Our booklet "The Problem of Tomorrow" has been specially prepared to show you how you can best do this. It discusses your particular problem and gives its solution. It is a safe insurance reference which will guide you in selecting the best and most satisfactory plan for safeguarding your own and your family's financial future.

We sincerely recommend this booklet, believing that it will be of great personal benefit to you. Send the attached coupon today.

Please send me your booklet, "The Problem of Tomorrow".

Name

Address

(184)

Books Received

Hasty comment, pertinent and impertinent

The Travels of Marco Polo (Dent, Toronto, illustrated, $2.50). One of the oldest books in the world to keep its popularity is that tale of the wanderings of the Venetian merchant in the Orient which did much to awaken Europe in the late 13th and early 14th centuries to the fact that there was a great world to the east about which they knew nothing. In this very fine edition of the classic the Marsden-Wright translation of 1854 has been used; and copious notes explain the text. The many pictures also serve to make the narrative more vivid. The book, which is a large one running to 500 pages, is neatly printed and strongly bound.

The Vagrant of Time by Charles G. D. Roberts (Ryerson, Toronto, $2). A small, beautifully made book contains Dr. Roberts' later poems, some of which were published in England in 1919, the others being composed during the last few months. Of the group we had the honor to publish the title poem, to which the author attaches especial importance, in our Literary Section for December last. Another, "Spring Breaks in Foam," appeared in the "Canadian Bookman" about the same time. The final item is an admirable translation from Frechette, significant of the *entente cordiale* existing between the two divisions of our literature. The book is issued in a limited edition of 500 numbered and autographed copies, and contains the most life-like and pleasing of the author's many published portraits. With that rare grace for which Roberts has become notable during his last two or three years in our midst, he has dedicated the volume to his senior, Charles Mair.

The Misses Mallett: The Bridge Dividing by E. H. Young (Nelson, Toronto, $2). The author of such a substantial, well-balanced and pleasing novel as "William" deserves at least our interest in earlier work. "The Misses Mallett" was published first in 1922 and displays the same characteristic of able portraiture that made "William" the notable success it is.

Pearl and Plain by E. A. Griffin (Longmans Green, Toronto, $2). This is an English love story of high society. It contains a picture of matrimonial intrigue, not unconnected with business interests, and the whole grows out of an ancient wrong, which is slowly righted in the progress of the story.

The Woman on the Balcony by Rose Taylor (Melrose & Smithers, Toronto, $2). This is a novel. I quote from the jacket: "... the sardonic melodrama of widowhood. It revolves around that ... and passion which is found in the soul of every ... wife when finally the terrible truth is revealed to her. It recounts the struggle of a husband to extricate himself from the ... of his wife's possessiveness ... It sounds very much don't you think so?"

Lawrence to Edward Garnett (Cobden-Sanderson, London, England, $4). One of the most interesting of the new "King's Way Classics" is this brief, clear and informative study of the great Russian author. The work is comprehensive, and the material presented logically. Several of the chapters are reprints of individual prefaces that the author supplied to the "Collected Works" of Turgenev. The little book is so lucid that it might well serve the average reader as a general introduction to Russian literature.

Infidelity to the Betrothal of Prophecy by C. A. Mace (Musson, Toronto, $1). The latest of the "Tasty and Tuneful" series is a composite picture of the future which the author has made up from recalling current opinions in the series. Short stories have been written on different phases of life. Mr. Mace rolls all the prophecies into one and shows the boring of one prophet's prophecy upon the prediction foretold by another. There is considerable attempt at humor in the exercise.

Where to Fancy Bred? by James A. Roy (The Author, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.). A play in one act of post war London. The man is presumably a Canadian in England. He gets unsympathetic English.

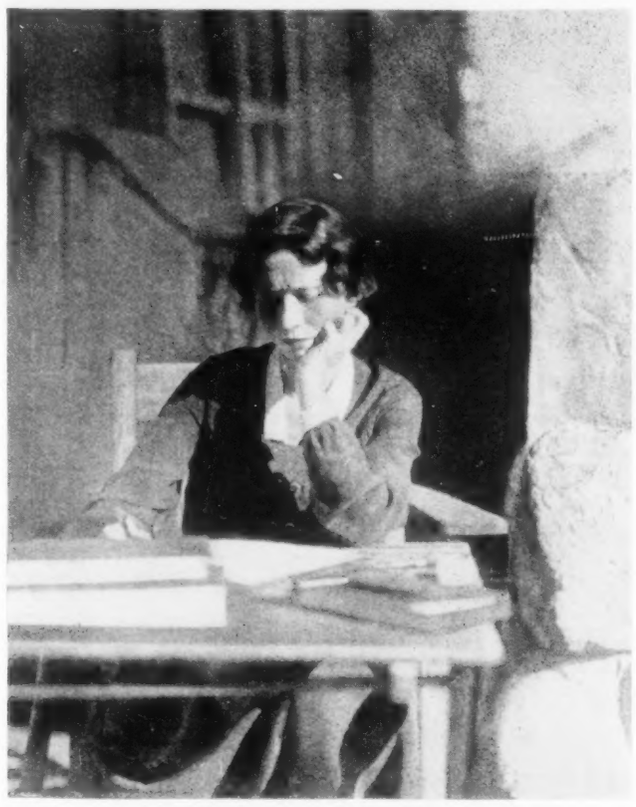
The North American Philatelic Year Book by William Hutter (Stamp Herald Publishing Co., Kitchener, Ont., $1.50). A special for stamp collectors. Concerning articles about stamps, advertisements of stamp dealers, and the names and addresses of all stamp collectors from the Arctic to Mexico.

Kit O'Brien by Elmer Lee Masters (McLeod & Smithers, Toronto, $2). This is the second sequel to "Mitch Miller," which many regard as one of the touching narratives of the life of a modern boy. The other was "Skeeters Kirby." Mr. Masters certainly loved the boyhood in Michigan and writes of the half-grown boy with rare faithfulness and understanding.

I Promance Thee by A Story of Husband and Wife by G. A. Studdert Kennedy (Musson, Toronto, $2). This is "What-like Wife's" first novel, and it sets out the present position of the Church of England on marriage, which seems to be that the Church favors birth control but condemns divorce. Ultimately the story comes round to the problem of whether Jim Counihan, a priest of the Church of England, and Robin, a divorced woman, can fulfil their love in marriage. If they do, he will have to leave the Church. He wants to do this, but she commits the supreme sacrifice—renounces him, and all ends morally.

Mollie's Quilt by Mildred Hill (H. R. Allenson, Ltd., London, England, 7/6). Advertised as "a delightful missionary story." It focuses on Africa. Well, we hope the life of the missionary there is more delightful than it is at present in Asia.

The Pendulum by Mrs. Burnett-Smith (Musson, Toronto, $2). True story of English life covering the period 1900-1927 during which the pendulum of social custom has swung from one extreme to the other; and containing the author's idea of proper equilibrium of religion and morals. But when we reach equilibrium the clock of life ceases to go. A good average story.



EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY

This American poet's opera, "The King's Henchman", is having a successful run in New York, and the text is popular in book form.

Bab of the Percicals by John Steven- sented henceforth in Canada by son (McCaw, Stevenson & Orr, Ltd., of Menzies & Co., Ltd., 439 King Street, Belfast, Ireland, who are to be repre- West, Toronto, $1). A humorous novelette in the Scottish dialect with an ecclesiastical setting. Its publishers say: "Sayings, doings and experiences of a small child of the Ards, recorded for the solace of weary people who may be dwelling, temporarily, in the tents of darkness." I take it, therefore, that the book has a moral and evangelical purpose behind its jesting.

James McNeill Whistler ("Modern Masters of Etching" series by Musson, Toronto, $2). Contains 12 large plates (suitable for framing) of representative etchings by Whistler, prefaced by an article dealing with his art and explaining the pictures. These books are getting very popular. Walls are limited in area, but a great number of prints may be kept when bound conveniently like this.

Painted Ponies by Alan Le May (Doran, Toronto, $2). A "western" story of the usual cowboy-Indian type, but with more than the ordinary historical interest behind it. It is full of the crude romance of early development in the western part of the United States.

A KAWARTHA LAKE HOLIDAY IS NATURE'S FINEST TONIC.

When it is hard planning your vacation, choose a few weeks' holiday among the Kawartha Lakes. For a short time loaf around in the Kawartha sunlight—fish to your heart's content in Kawartha's score of pretty little lakes and shadowy rivers — or slip past jewel-like, emerald green islands in a graceful canoe.

Tonic — it's all about you — in the woods, and the air and the water. You'll come back from a Kawartha Lakes holiday with an enthusiasm that will last till holiday time comes again. An attractive folder has been prepared telling more about this splendid vacation land, telling you when to go, and how to get there. Your nearest Canadian National Railways Agent has a copy for you.

the Pearl Grey Laco

INSIDE FROSTED

marks an advance, in several important particulars, on any lamp previously produced.

—The frosting being inside, the smooth exterior is easily kept clean.

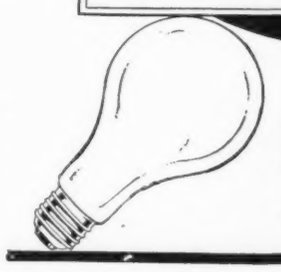
—It is rugged and strong in construction, not breaking easily.

—It lasts longer, and is therefore more economical than any of the old style lamps.

—Its light, while clear and brilliant, is diffused and free from glare and harshness.

—Its light is practically as strong as the old-style, clear-glass lamp, and much stronger than the outside frosted style.

Ask your dealer to let you see it 44



LACO MAZDA INSIDE FROSTED LAMPS

"Six months ago I was miserable, unhappy"

"I WAS ACTUALLY LOSING *all my strength. I had a terrible case of constipation. I was very thin; my skin was sallow, and I was extremely nervous.*

"I had been taking several different kinds of medicines but all in vain.

"After reading a number of Fleischmann's Yeast advertisements I decided that I would try this much talked of food, and immediately I purchased a number of cakes.

"Several weeks passed and I began to see my complexion clearing up, my old pep and vitality returning. I gradually regained my normal weight and I am now enjoying wonderful health. I feel that it is due entirely to the use of Fleischmann's Yeast and I am more than pleased to have the opportunity of relating my experience."

Mrs. Cora M. Gregory, Dallas, Texas.

IN the past year over three quarters of a million more men and women have started eating Yeast. Today one person in every third family in the United States and Canada is making this remarkable food a part of his daily diet.

To feel the way that Nature meant everyone to feel you must keep your system *clean*—and *active*. That is what yeast does. It purifies the entire digestive and intestinal tract, counteracting putrefaction and preventing the absorption of dangerous toxins by the body. It strengthens weakened intestinal muscles, daily aiding the sluggish processes of elimination.

Fleischmann's Yeast is the easy, natural way to banish constipation and its attendant ills—indigestion, pimples and boils and that constant, discouraging feeling of weariness.

Fleischmann's Yeast is not a medicine; it is a pure corrective food—a living plant, rich in the nutrients of the grains in which it is grown. Unlike harsh drugs and purgatives, which merely whip the system into temporary abnormal activity, yeast gently, naturally tones up the whole system.

Start today to eat your way back to health! All grocers have it. Buy two or three days' supply at a time and keep in a cool dry place. Write for a free copy of the latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. L-604, The Fleischmann Company, 208 Simcoe St., Toronto, Ont.

MRS. CORA M. GREGORY *in the garden of her home at Dallas, Texas. "I was actually losing all my strength," Mrs. Gregory writes. Read how, from discouragement, almost despair, she won her way back to glorious, joyful health.*

LEFT

MISS JEAN McLEAN likes the outdoors and thinks horseback riding is by far the nicest thing to do in it. She was made particularly miserable when she fell victim to a series of painful boils. Her mother writes, "My daughter Jean had such a bad boil on her leg that I persuaded her to try Yeast. She did and had no more trouble until she stopped eating Yeast. Then she had another boil—on her arm. She began the Yeast again, and again was all right—until she stopped. This time the boil came on her eye but after this third one she ate the Yeast more faithfully. This was a year ago and she hasn't had a boil since. I believe that the Yeast keeps her system in such good condition that there will be no further trouble with boils."

Mrs. Daniel McLean, Glendale, Los Angeles, Calif.

JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON, *well-known Producer of the Greenwich Village Follies, etc. Originator of Spectacles at the new Paramount Theatre at Times Square, New York City.*

"THEATRICAL PRODUCTION, demanding as it does constant rehearsals and irregular hours, is a severe strain upon the constitution. I find that the best way to counteract that run down feeling and to keep in perfect trim is the regular daily use of Fleischmann's Yeast. For several years now I have made it a practice to take Yeast every day. I drink it in a glass of milk and find it very pleasant. It relieves all traces of indigestion and keeps my system functioning normally."

John Murray Anderson, New York City.

Millions keep well this easy, natural way

Eat three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast regularly every day, one cake before each meal. Eat it just plain in small pieces, or on crackers, in fruit juice, milk or water. For constipation physicians say it is best to dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before meals and before going to bed. (Be sure that a regular time for evacuation is made habitual.) Dangerous cathartics will gradually become unnecessary.

Make Fleischmann's Yeast a regular part of your daily diet. Your digestion will become normal, your skin will clear—soon you will *look* as healthy and happy as you feel!

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST IS MADE IN CANADA

SATURDAY NIGHT
FINANCIAL SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 21, 1927

Brooks Steam Motors Shareholders Ask For Independent Auditor to Inspect Affairs of Company

A. T. Wilkinson, Director of Company, Announced Another Meeting of Shareholders Being Called by O. J. Brooks for May 27th at Stratford—Full Light Wanted

By Wellington Jeffers

"That this meeting of shareholders of the Brooks Motors, Limited, having been ordered by the court not to continue the business of the annual meeting respectfully places itself on record as favoring the appointment of some competent auditor to make inspection of the affairs of the company and to call a meeting of the shareholders to complete the business of the annual meeting."

AT A meeting of shareholders of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, on Friday, May 13th, the foregoing resolution was passed by a vote of 69 to 34 after a stormy session of nearly three hours. Mr. A. T. Wilkinson, a director of the Company and also in charge of the campaign for selling stock by Brooks Securities, asked Mr. F. W. Wegenast, Barrister, and Mr. Albert Allard, ex-M.P., chairman of the meeting, if they wished to go on record as saying that Mr. N. L. Martin, who had been the auditor appointed by the Directors in place of the Shareholders' Auditor, Mr. White, was not a competent auditor and could be induced to pass what was not an honest financial statement. Mr. Wegenast replied that he admired Mr. Martin for the honesty which had prevented him from attaching the statutory certification as to the correctness of the Financial Statement, and he reiterated his former stand that the Directors should not pass over or dismiss auditors appointed by the shareholders. Mr. Wilkinson saw no reason for the motion in that the Directors of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited had just decided to hold another meeting of shareholders on May 27th. As another meeting of shareholders was what dissatisfied ones chiefly seemed to want, this would enable them to get it. Mr. Wegenast and the committee representing the dissatisfied shareholders, however, felt that so much difficulty had been experienced in getting access to the lists of shareholders that this would not give them sufficient time to seek proxies and do other needed work before the annual meeting would be held. They also felt it essential that the Court should appoint some independent auditor not yet associated with the controversy, a man such as Mr. Clarkson, in whose probity, fairness and ability the whole country would have confidence, to inspect the affairs of the Company, and then call a meeting of the shareholders to act on his report.

The Brooks sympathizers sat to the left of the chairman in what was almost a solid block. There were not wanting intimations from speakers that many, if not most, of these were employees or stock salesmen of Brooks Securities or some of the associated Companies. To one young lady who interrupted Mr. Wegenast, the speaker said: "You are an employee of Brooks Securities?"

"No, no."

"Two years ago you tried to sell me stock of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, in my office," retorted Mr. Wegenast. "And I told you that the day would come when you would rue getting people to buy this stock."

"Never, never," came the answer.

At times the meeting became like a bear-garden, and great credit is due to the fair-mindedness of the chairman, Mr. A. Allard, for the fair way in which he presided over the meeting, ruthlessly putting down interrupters but insisting that everyone who wished to speak on whatever side should be given his chance.

Mr. Allard explained that there had been a meeting of shareholders in Ottawa, and it had been unanimous in empowering him to get justice for them by any means in his power. One poor widow had come to him crying, saying that she had put in all her savings, $1,300, and begging him to get them back for her. He could not do that, but he vowed that he would use every bit of influence he had to get justice.

When Mr. Wilkinson, in answer to a question as to where the new meeting of shareholders on May 27th would take place, said that the place decided on was Stratford, Bedlam broke loose. "Toronto, Toronto," was called. Mr. Wilkinson said that the letters patent called for Stratford and the Directors had no remedy. Mr. Wegenast denied this, stating that the Directors could call the meeting for Toronto if they wished to do so. At one time Mr. Wegenast said that he would agree to a meeting being called by the directors for three weeks if Mr. Wilkinson would promise him unreservedly that they would be given a full and complete shareholders' list by Monday next. This Mr. Wilkinson would not promise.

Mr. Wegenast said that every petty obstacle possible had been placed in the way of his getting out a proper list of shareholders. On the telephone he was told they could look at the list, but only a shareholder could look at it and only one at a time. He had to give shares to stenographers so that they could go in and look at the list, but every few minutes somebody from the Brooks Securities office would come and ask for the list, claiming they had to have it for office purposes. He tried to get at the list in the Provincial Secretary's office but found that some arrangement had been made there that no one could see the list unless Mr. Brooks, Mr. Wilkinson or somebody designated by them had been given power to be present at the same time. He had not been able to get a list yet.

***

AFTER reviewing the events of the annual meeting of Stratford where a motion to adjourn had been passed and declared "Carried" by Mr. O. J. Brooks, chairman, and then declared "Not Carried," and where a portion of the meeting had continued to sit and elect officers, claiming that the meeting had not been adjourned, *Mr. Wegenast complained particularly about the after meeting that a resolution had been passed ratifying the acts of the directors during the year. Nothing had been said in the notice of motion about ratifying the actions of the Directors. If that after-meeting were held to be the real annual meeting and this motion ratifying the acts of the Directors also to be legal, then he supposed the efforts of the protesting shareholders to get a real insight into the affairs of the Company could be considered to be ended. They would be through.* Their whole complaint was that some of the assets of the Company were being transferred to Buffalo or that the present management of the Company had entered into some commitments by which such things as patents and other rights were being transferred to a Company or persons in Buffalo for the benefit of a Company to be promoted there. He had wanted to examine Mr. Brooks on these and other matters. He had wanted Mr. Brooks to explain his statement that the arrangements made with the American Company would save the Canadian Company $225,000 a year. What arrangements? Why should not the shareholders be consulted and informed about an arrangement of that kind? The American Company was a Brooks Company with Mr. Brooks and his employees on the Board of Directors as they were on the Board of Directors of the Canadian Company. *The question would be before the Courts soon as to whether Mr. Brooks in the Stratford Company could make an agreement with Mr. Brooks of the Buffalo Company for the transfer of assets and carry that agreement into legal effect without consulting the shareholders at Stratford.* He also wanted to know if Mr. Brooks cou'd vote on 104,000 shares of common stock which he claimed he owned at a meeting of shareholders. With that 104,000 shares he wou'd have a considerable handicap over any meeting of shareholders, and one of the questions raised was whether Mr. Brooks was entitled to call that stock his. Another question was whether Mr. Brooks was entitled to vote on a large block of preferred stock which was issued to two of his satellite Companies, Brooks Securities and Banking Service Corporation. Somewhere last October it had been stated that all the preferred stock was sold, but after December 29th, 1926, $720,000 had been transferred by agreement, he was given to understand, to the two Companies mentioned. In that way it would be shown as sold on the balance sheet.

(*Continued on Page* 24)

Desolating Picture of Forest Destruction

Frank J. D. Barnjum Says Temporary Over-Supply of Newsprint Should Not Blind Nation to Tremendously Increased Drain on Depleted Forests—Destructive Agencies May Wipe Out in Decade Remote, Mature Stands Supposed to Constitute Future Wood Supply

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT,—

A PROMINENT Canadian financier recently wrote asking my opinion on the newsprint situation and, realizing the importance of this subject to the Canadian people, I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of my reply for the benefit of your readers.

Frank J. D. Barnjum.

Dear Sir:—

In your letter of the 20th, which is only just received, you ask my opinion of the "newsprint situation, present and future".

The answer to this question is, to my mind, very simple and is summed up in just two words—namely, wood supply.

The present situation of a temporary oversupply of newsprint has been encouraged by the large profits that have been made by promoters, politicians and bankers, through the flotation of paper companies, rather than through a sane, legitimate expansion of the paper industry on a sound commercial basis. The expansion that has taken place has already gone away beyond the realm of all reason with its relation to any permanent provision for a supply of raw material for this enormous industry.

As I have previously stated, you cannot manufacture paper from concrete and steel. You can build paper mills as fast and as long as the banks continue to pour out the money, but it takes sixty years to grow trees.

With the tremendously increased drain that all these new mills will make on our depleted forests, the fact must be borne in mind that, in making this large increase in our already excessive cut, we are thereby also increasing the violence of all the destructive forces that are taking, each succeeding year, a heavier and still heavier toll in our forest resources. The more we cut over and open up our remaining woodlands to the force of the wind, through this overcutting, the greater our loss from windthrow becomes. It is now generally conceded that the loss from wind in the forests of Canada is today greater even than the loss from fire, appalling as that loss is. Fungus, which is always present in our Canadian forests, especially in the over-mature stands in Quebec and Ontario is also taking a very heavy toll exceeding even the loss from the budworm.

The immense quantity of dead wood that is being produced from all of the above mentioned causes also furnishes a prolific breeding ground for bark beetles and borers which are now hatched out in such swarms that they infest the live trees as well as the dead.

These remote, mature stands are supposed to constitute Canada's future wood supply, despite the fact that they will all be wiped out through these destructive

(*Continued on Page* 21)

THIRTY-THREE STATEMENTS OF CLAIM AGAINST JOHN L. MERCER

IN A recent issue "Saturday Night" published evidence given in a Police Court trial of John L. Mercer, who had been President of Alberta Refineries, Ltd., Refineries Distributors, Ltd., and John L. Mercer Company, Ltd. This was the same John L. Mercer mentioned by "Saturday Night" last January when unmasking the high pressure activities of the stock salesmen and the meagreness of the return being given the shareholders in actual assets of the Company. The case referred to resulted in Mr. Mercer getting a $1,000 fine and a sentence to two years in prison on suspended sentence. Other claims have been standing against him as well. The list in our possession reads as follows:

Mrs. Alpha Graham alleges fraudulent representations in selling stock to her of Refineries distributors, Ltd., $1,000, and later $500 in Alberta Refineries, Ltd. First agents told her stock was guaranteed as to 8 per cent. interest, that it had a net profit of 111 per cent. on its operations during the year, that John D. Rockefeller's daughter had tried to purchase control after looking over the premises. Mrs. Graham also said essential facts about Company were concealed from her.

William Henry Best alleged in support of his effort to get $1,000 returned to him that John L. Mercer personally sold him shares in Alberta Refineries, Ltd., claiming that the Company had earned at that time 200 per cent.

H. B. House, owning $1,000 shares in Refineries Distributors, Ltd., and $100 in Alberta Refineries, Ltd., and asking return of money, alleged similar misrepresentations to above.

W. Sloane, who claimed to have paid $500 stock in Alberta Refineries, Ltd., on the promise of a steady position, says plant was not running steadily while he worked with it from April to November 10, 1926. When it was shut down they would get requests to start it running, it being understood this was because prospective buyers of stock were coming to look at the plant. The plant would be shut down as soon as the prospective buyer would be gone.

Mr. Lalonde bought $1,500 stock in Alberta Refineries, Ltd., on understanding his son, Roy Lalonde, would be given a bulk station and agency for the Company at Vegreville, Alta. Later Mercer induced Roy to sell stock sufficient to build the said bulk station. When this was done he put him off, eventually giving him two months' work in the office at $150 a month. Roy discovered stock had also been sold to a Mr. Shandro with promise of same station.

August Hauser, Bruderheim, Alta., paid out $1,000 on understanding his sons would be made independent for life, getting job running station in Vermilion, Alta. Same troubles and same disappointments as in last case. Got back a $500 note eventually, however.

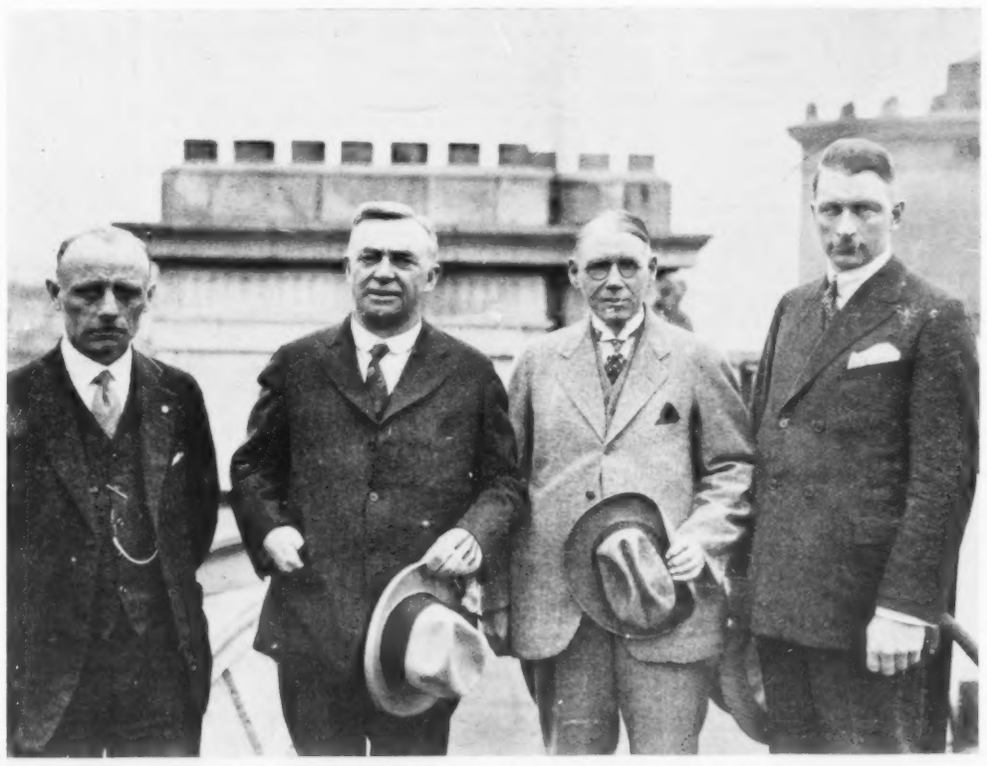
Otto Dagan claims he was induced to sign statement which salesman said placed him under no obligations but simply gave him opportunity to buy when he had the money. Now he was being pressed to pay.

Ed. Kittlitz, Bruderheim, Alta., was offered station after buying $1,000 stock.

De Leo Valentine Schaifer alleged he was promised high dividends and given glowing account of Company's earning.

C. C. Smith was told the stock would sell for $250 a share inside of a year.

(*Continued on Page* 22)



SASKATCHEWAN OVERSEAS LIVESTOCK MARKETING COMMISSION

Now in Britain visiting various ports to study conditions. They will extend their investigations to Europe. The photo shows, left to right—Mr. H. P. Hoffman, Mr. Edward Evans, Dr. W. W. Swanson and Mr. R. A. Wright.

Every Week "Save the Forests Week"

Canadian National Railways' Campaign for Forest Protection Over the Dominion Has Been Valuable in Reducing Losses Through Ravages of the "Red Terror"

By W. H. Kilby, Chief or Forest Protection.

EACH year, by Royal Proclamation, Canada sets aside one week as "Save the Forest" week.

But during each of the fifty-two weeks of every year, by determined effort, "Save the Forest" week is observed over the length and breadth of the Canadian National Railway System. The reason for this will be obvious to anyone who stops to consider, not only what the forests mean to Canada, but what the forests and their products mean to the Canadian National Railways.

This year, the period from April 24th to April 30th inclusive, was set aside as "Save the Forest" Week in the Dominion of Canada, and in the campaign of education which was carried out during this period officers of the Canadian National System played their part by means of radio talks, newspaper articles and other means. The importance of fire prevention to the System was stressed in every possible way, and officers and employees all along the lines of the Company were urged to continue their good work, which has succeeded in reducing fire losses during past seasons.

While it was but a few years ago that the railways were numbered among the chief despoilers of the forests, it is significant to note that to-day they are regarded as among the foremost movers for forest preservation.

Forest protection to-day is as much a part of railway policy as the work of operating trains. One has but to consider the dollars and cents side of this question to understand, at least part of the reason for this fact. The time has passed when railway ties of first quality could be bought at a nominal figure, and could be secured literally within a stone's throw of existing railway lines. To-day the buying of railway ties and other forest products is a business requiring special training and careful application. Prices have advanced, and materials which were once considered unfit for certain uses, are now readily acceptable. Haulage from the scene of woods operation is an important item, and preservatives are used to prolong the life of ties which once were somewhat lightly regarded because they were so easily secured.

Ties for the roadbed are but one item of railway purchases, but they are important, as the following Canadian National Railways bill of materials, supplied by the forests in 1926, show:

Cross ties	8,161,062
Switch ties	3,700 sets or about
	13,000,000 feet board measure
Telegraph poles	54,286
Fence posts	286,000
Grain doors (made up)	75,000
Grain doors (lumber)	3,200,000 feet board measure
Hardwood lumber	3,500,000 feet
B. C. Fir	45,500,000 feet
Pine and Spruce	50,000,000 feet
Track shims	6,933,000

For these items the bill totalled, in round figures, $10,835,000. In addition, office furniture, stationery, wrapping papers, and other forest products cost over another million dollars during the year, making a total of more than twelve million dollars expended for forest products during the year.

Statistical wizards could enjoy a real field day over eight and a half million ties, each a little more than eight feet in length, which, laid end to end, would stretch four times across the Dominion of Canada and then cover a line a thousand miles in length, to say nothing of the distance along a straight line which would be covered by thirty-four thousand telegraph poles and the rest of the forest material purchased.

Most of the provinces contribute their share of these forest products. Fir comes from British Columbia; spruce from the Maritime Provinces and Quebec; Norway and white pine chiefly from Ontario; hardwood timber from Eastern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, so that all sections share in the business created by the forests.

Necessary as are these forest products to the actual operation of the Canadian National System, they are of equal importance as revenue producers, for lumber and other forest products it is estimated, furnish about twenty per cent. of the total railway freight tonnage.

It is but necessary to think of 12,726,168 tons of wood in its many forms; of the labor involved in its production, its loading into cars and its handling in transport, to form an idea of the relation of this traffic to the returns of the Canadian National System.

(*Continued on Page* 20)

Thirty-third Lesson. (Taken from The Maxims of Napoleon). "If I had to begin governing again I would not do precisely the same as I did them. I would look after things en masse; I would not bother myself about details."

"Mohammed's case was like mine. I found all the elements ready at hand to found an empire. Europe was weary of anarchy. Men wanted to make an end of it. If I had not come, probably someone else would have done like me. . . . I repeat, a man is only a man. His power is nothing if circumstances and public sentiment do not favor him." (Gourgaud, p. 68).

"There is but one step between triumph and ruin."—Abbott, p. 441.

"We must be employed; for occupation is the scythe of time. After all, a man ought to fulfill his destines; this is my grand doctrine; let mine also be accomplished." (1815: Las Cases, Vol. I, p. 57).

"He who takes the helm must support the weight of it." (Caulaincourt, Vol. II, p. 151).

"We must look upon things as they are, and not as we would wish them to be." (Caulaincourt, Vol. II, p. 154).

Caution Required

The investment situation is sufficiently confusing at the present moment to justify the average investor's seeking the advice of a reliable Investment House, before making a commitment. We invite consultation by letter or by call at our offices.

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GOLD & DROSS

BROOKS STEAM MOTORS PATENTS TO AMERICAN COMPANY

I have before me the printed copy of an agreement between Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., and the Eureka Engineering Co., Inc., (a Delaware Incorporation) by which the Canadian Company transfers to the American Company named its engineering staff, all the patents granted and applied for respecting inventions relating to motor vehicle equipment, engines, steam boilers, power and heat units and fuel burning devices together with all shop rights in the United States of America. Along with the engineering staff the Eureka Engineering Co., Inc., takes "the right to supply to a Company organized with powers to carry on business in the United States of America all secret and acquired knowledge, gained by said engineering staff relating to the development and manufacture of motor vehicles propelled by steam, and copies of all plans, specifications and working drawings pertaining thereto." The Eureka Engineering Co., Inc., promises on its side to carry on for four years with an efficient staff "an Engineering, Experimental and Development Department for the purpose of discovering, developing and perfecting improvements in steam propelled motor vehicles" and to turn over to Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., all information it acquires during the four years, and to permit it to patent for Canada any invention made.

There is no inkling as to how this Eureka Engineering Co., Inc., which is evidently another Brooks Company, as the President is Mr. H. B. Rounds, an employee, and the Secretary, M. C. Vandervoort, is going to finance its operations unless it is contained in Clause 4 of the agreement where it states that though the new Company cannot assign or transfer its patents it may "grant licenses for the use thereof for the term of this agreement to a Company in the United States of America." If money is to be given for these licenses it will go to Eureka Engineering Co., Inc., not to Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., which transfers them in order—as the agreement says—*"to relieve itself of the cost of maintaining an expensive engineering staff"*. The sixth clause says: "Both parties hereto hereby agree to execute any further documents necessary to carry out the intent of this agreement."

The agreement dated March 15, 1927, is signed for Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., by A. C. Wilkinson, vice-president, and George W. Radike, Secretary-treasurer, and for the Eureka Engineering Co., Inc. by H. B. Rounds, President, and M. C. Vandervoort, secretary. All of these have been associated with the Brooks effort in Canada.

I am glad that the directors of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., are at last giving this very important information to the shareholders. Such an important subtraction from the assets of the Canadian Company should only occur after full explanation and discussion at a meeting of shareholders. If these patents and inventions referred to are not valuable, it does not matter what is done with them; and in such a case also the Canadian Company might kiss goodbye to any hopes it has entertained of making a striking success. If, on the other hand, they are valuable, why could they not be retained in Canada and why could not the Canadian Company on the strength of its United States' patents grant licenses to the American Company (I suppose, Brooks Steam Motors, Inc.)? If the money for such licenses will finance future development work of Eureka Engineering Co., Inc., it would also finance such development work and expense at Stratford when conducted by exactly the same engineering staff under the aegis of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd. This should be fully explained at the meeting if it is held.

If the Directors will go further in the direction of giving needed information to shareholders, it might also explain whether the Eureka Engineering Co., Inc., is controlled by the Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., and, if not, by whom? At the time of writing the Court's action on the various injunctions issued against the Brooks directors is yet to be taken. One of the injunctions applied for is to prevent the annual meeting being held on May 27th on the ground that all the shareholders cannot be communicated with in the time. Mr. A. G. Slaght, K.C., appearing for the Brooks interests, said he had counselled the directors to throw their hats in the ring and take their directoral life in their hands. In asking an injunction against this meeting being held at present, Mr. F. W. Wegenast, solicitor, says on behalf of L. P. James, a large shareholder, that they do not want Oland J. Brooks and the present Directors to hold any meeting except under direction of the Court.

Another matter that would seem to need explanation at any meeting of shareholders called is as to what Company the Eureka Engineering Co., Inc., has in mind to grant licenses for the use of patents and information. If such a Company is to get into quick production it must be some Company that is already in a shape to produce at once, certainly not the Brooks Steam Motors, Inc., which at the moment is not financed so far as I can find out. If such a Company as the reorganized Stanley Company were to get licenses to use information and patents they might make quick use of it, but that would give no advantage to the Canadian Company that is at present apparent."

WESTERN GROCERS AND THE RED AND WHITE CHAIN

A. D. S., Calgary, Alta. The relationship between Western Grocers, Limited and the retailers who are linking up with it to form the Red and White Chain was explained by President W. P. Riley at the recent annual meeting of shareholders. Mr. Riley emphasized that the plan does not entail investment of the company's funds in retail stores, and went on to say:

"The company acts as buying agents for the retailers, supplies them with all their grocery requirements, effects many savings in operating expenses, advises and works with the retailer as to the line of goods handled and sold, giving of special prices, and works with the retailer in every way possible for the betterment of their business, as well as the betterment of our own.

"Since launching this plan, we have found the retailers most enthusiastic. We find the retailers eager to join a movement that promises mutual advantages, and the organization of different units where the company has branch houses is going forward as rapidly as possible. It is probable that neither the retailer nor the company will see as much benefit from the plan during the present year as they will next year and thereafter. However, it is anticipated that additional volume will result to both the retailer and your company."

Mr. Riley added that the earnings for 1927 to date are perceptibly better than the corresponding period in 1926, and that the outlook of the company is favorable.

ASTORIA-ROUYN AND HIGH PRESSURE CLAIMS

"Subscriber," Toronto, Ont., S. E. S., Parrsboro, N.S., J. A. H., Cornwall, Ont. Astoria Rouyn Mines, Limited, has "acreage" which has interesting location in relation to other mining properties in the Rouyn mining field in North Western Quebec. Circulars being sent out by Preferred Securities Corporation, Limited, Toronto, Ont., are filled with high-pressure stuff, despite the fact that the directorate embraces an imposing personnel. The circulars contain such remarks as this: "The well-known fact of the extension of Noranda leases in this direction," etc., etc., "assures the future of Group No. 3 of Astoria Rouyn Mines." It has never yet been the case in the business of mining that the trend of anything on any mine "assured" the success of some other property either adjoining or several miles away.

Referring to a group held adjacent to Towagmac, the literature in question states: "If Astoria Rouyn Mines had no other properties, group No. 6 would make the shares of the company a good investment." This is shooting pretty wild when the "investment" stamp is placed on more or less raw mining claims.

The literature further states: "Mining men familiar with this great field are convinced that the remarkable ore values being obtained are the same as Wright-Hargreaves, Lake Shore and Teck-Hughes, which are on the same geological formation." As to this, it should have been added that the mines spoken of are more than half a hundred miles from the Astoria, whereas properties directly adjoining the mines mentioned have been searched in vain for continuation of the ore.

I quote this literature as a warning against giving too great credence to such high-pressure statements. However, as regards Astoria Mines, it should be said that the company holds claims which suggest an interesting prospect on which exploration is warranted in an effort to learn whether it contains payable deposits, or not. The group held adjacent to Granada has some promising gold prospects. The group adjacent to Towagmac appears to have base metal prospects. The shares are highly speculative.

DIAMONDS FOR THE DIGGING

H. C., Halifax, N.S. The British American Diamond Company, Cotton Exchange Building, Fort Worth, Texas, offers you easy riches. They are taking over the Mauney Mine, which they say has already produced over 2,600 diamonds. That was a long time ago, as can be seen by the following choice gems from the Company's literature:

"Do you realize that the people who first worked this mine lost control of it because they failed to pay the agreed royalties to the owners of the property? And did you know that the legal battle for the property was carried through the Courts for over ten years with more than $100,000 expended on one side and $40,000 on the other before the title to the property was cleared up so that the mine could again be operated?"

The Company has no doubts about the future. It says:

"We are going to mine diamonds in a mine which our engineers report will return $3,838,840 profit in the first thirty feet."

These are wonderful engineers that can tell to a dollar just what diamonds will be found to a depth of thirty feet and their value. They tell us that it is "merely a question of handling so many cubic yards of dirt and removing therefrom the diamonds." Yes, that is all; but lots of diamond companies have gone broke just because the diamonds they got were not enough to pay for the handling of the so many cubic yards of dirt. Nor, because mines in South Africa are deep, is it a sign that mines in Arkansas will also be deep.

As for his proposition that you should only pay half upon your shares promising that the mine will later pay the rest due on your shares out of dividends, I would not depend too much on it. If the company went into liquidation, the liquidator would feel that he had to collect the unpaid balances on this stock in order to pay creditors.

The following is so silly that it only needs repeating. "I believe that the re-opening of the Mauney Mine by the British American Diamond Company will mark the birth of an American industry of Imperial size. There is every reason to expect that a large part of the $42,000,000 now sent abroad annually for the purchase of diamonds will remain in America as soon as operations are fully started. Murfreesboro, Arkansas, is destined to be as well known as the South African fields."

The letter of L. G. White, Superintendent of Mines to Mr. W. I. Brasheears of the British American Diamond Company, has anything but the businesslike ring of a real report by a mining engineer. He says: "In the first place, I am glad that my lot has been thrown among these plain mountain country folks, people who really live, and live for each other. Inter-marriages made the whole county one huge community of sturdy, honest, hospitable people." Then it goes on by route of extra fine peaches, poultry, hogs, and vegetables, to the talk of diamonds. Your comment is pertinent: "It is amusing to note the cut of 8-karat diamond, which was supposed to have been found; presumably the diamond was clear and white, when found."

VITOMEN CEREAL, LTD., A "PROMISING" COMPANY

A. L., Moose Jaw, Sask. Stock of Vitomen Cereal Limited, is by no means "Safe to invest in"—it is very unsafe. The methods used in selling the stock are enough in themselves to discredit the investment value of the stock. Acting as its own fiscal agency, the company has been using large space in western newspapers to proclaim the "huge profits" and "unlimited possibilities for profit-making" that are afforded by this industry. Vitomen Cereal, Limited, say that the profits made by "similar" companies are almost unbelievable, and names the Kellogg Corn Flake Company, the Postum Cereal Company, the Shredded Wheat Company and the Cream of Wheat Company. It is true, of course, that these companies have been very successful and have paid large returns in dividends to their shareholders, but they can hardly be

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GOLD & DROSS

truthfully described as similar to Vitomen Cereal Limited. In addition to producing on a large scale worth-while products, these companies—that is, the American Companies referred to—have spent millions in advertising to build up goodwill for their products. Vitomen Cereal, Limited, does not appear to be in a position to do this, and another striking point of difference is that their shares have not been peddled all over the Western wheat belt by high pressure stock salesmen. Vitomen Cereal, Limited was incorporated in May, 1926, but so far seems to have confined its efforts almost entirely to stock selling. Many of those who fell for the salesmen's arguments are already feeling very uneasy, and at a meeting of Calgary shareholders held early in March last, it was decided to ask the Attorney-General of Alberta for an investigation into the affairs of the company, together with that of the promises made by the agents of the Company during their stock-selling campaign. It was alleged that these agents carried along with them samples of cereals which were supposed to have been manufactured at the company's factory in Vancouver. We have received numerous complaints that the promises made by the agents when selling shares have not been fulfilled.

Even under the best auspices, a company such as this would have a very difficult task getting itself soundly established. The Canadian market is a comparatively small one, and the company would have to compete in this market with other companies which have been strongly established for many years, which have built up a strong public following by means of persistent advertising, and which have large financial resources. A new company would have to win its way by degrees in a highly competitive market, and to our mind Vitomen Cereal Limited does not seem to have followed the best methods to accomplish such a favorable result for itself.

CANADIAN BRONZE COMPANY LTD. PREFERENCE STOCK

A. C., Coaticook, Que. The Canadian Bronze Company, Limited, has not come into public attention in the past for the reason that its shares have been closely held and there has consequently been very few market dealings in them. The company is in the business of manufacturing Bronze bearings, bushings and castings, and for the last twenty years has supplied nearly all the requirements of Canadian Railways in this respect.

In the past the company has not published its financial statement and, therefore, we are unable to make an independent analysis of its record to date, but the results of its operations, as shown in the prospectus issued by Greenshields and Company and Flood, Barnes and Company Limited, look very attractive to any one considering a purchase of this stock. The prospectus informs us that the consolidated net earnings of the predecessor companies, after providing for depreciation, income taxes and all charges, averaged $291,673 for the ten year period ending December 31st, 1926, which is equal to over three and one third times dividend requirements of $87,500 on the present issue of 7 per cent. cumulative sinking fund preference stock. The figure given was the average for the ten year period, but in no year of this period were the earnings less than two and one third times these dividend requirements. It is also stated that after allowing for preferred dividends, the balance applicable to the issued common stock has averaged over $5.10 per share annually.

The new company estimates that net earnings for 1927 will show a very satisfactory increase over the amount for 1926. The Canadian Appraisal Company has certified the depreciated replacement value of the fixed assets, as at August 31st, 1926, to be $725,604. Net current assets, as shown by the consolidated balance sheet of the company as at March 31st, 1927, are $715,717, making total net assets of $1,441,322 as against a total preference stock issue of $1,250,000. An annual sinking fund for the retirement of the preference stock will commence to accrue January 1st, 1928.

All this looks very satisfactory, and further ground for satisfaction is afforded by the quality of the men that make up the directorate. The directorate includes Sir Charles Gordon, President of the Dominion Textile Company, Sir Herbert Holt, President of the Royal Bank, Ross H. McMaster, President of the Steel Company of Canada, and other figures prominent in business and financial life. These preferred shares are likely to prove quite satisfactory as an investment.

ROUYN GOLD, QUEBEC GOLD BELT AND RUBEC MINES

Editor Gold and Dross,—

Some few years ago I bought 500 shares of Rouyn Gold; in the fall of 1925 I bought 250 shares of Gold Belt Stock, selling my Rouyn shares to purchase the Gold Belt. I also bought 100 Gold Belt shares in the summer of 1926.

I understand that Gold Belt Shares have been taken over by Rubec Mines Limited, on a basis of one share of Gold Belt for one share of Rubec. I am bound to have quite a loss on this Gold Belt Stock, a broker suggests that I buy a considerable lot of Rubec at 30 cents a share. He claims there is a chance to even up on it.

What would you advise? to sell my Gold Belt Stock, or take on the Rubec stock?

K. B., New Mills, N.B.

There seems to be a pretty slim market for Quebec Gold Belt shares. The company receives Rubec shares in the proportion of one share of Rubec for each share of Gold Belt. I presume the Gold Belt shares will be exchangeable in time for Rubec on that basis. Such a transfer would not cost anything and would be the logical thing to do, as Rubec is carrying out plans to finance exploration. The company has a big acreage of well-located claims.

POTPOURRI

E. B., Tracadie, N.B. FRASER COMPANIES, LIMITED, has had a successful career to date and the prospects appear good for the future. The 6% bonds due 1950 were quoted on May 13th, by B. T. Riordan & Company, C. P. R. Building, Toronto, at 98.50 bid; 99 asked, and thus yielding a fraction over 6% to purchasers at this price. We regard them as having good investment value and the preferred shares as being an attractive investment for a business man. The latter are selling at around 98 and are thus yielding the investor 7.1%. *CANADA CEMENT* is in an excellent position financially and the prospects appear to be bright for further appreciation in the value of the common shares. The latter are now paying a dividend of 6% and at the present price of $145 are yielding 4.1% to the investor. *MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED,* common shares are paying $2.00 a year in dividends and now selling at around 82, on which basis the yield is 2.4%. This low yield is due, of course, to the public confidence in the Company and its prospects.

J. R., Toronto, Ont. I consider *PERFECTION GLASS CO., LIMITED,* stock an uncertain speculation. The marketability is likely to be rather low at the best for some years. The company has paid a dividend out of money which they represent to be trading profit. They are manufacturing a non-shatterable glass, a glass which has striking qualities and which, I am informed, is manufactured by others as well as themselves. The market is not very extensive for this glass and therefore such a company has to carry a full line of all kinds of flat glass in order to make a profit—at least that is the way it looks to me.

H. Mc., Souris, Man. VIPOND is producing over $60,000 monthly and is making about $12,000 profit. This is not sufficient to arouse more than moderate encouragement. The company has reasonable prospects of improving its position as a result of work in three directions, first on the recently acquired *KRIST* claims, second, on the work of crosscutting in an effort to locate continuation of veins from the Hollinger, third, at greater depth. The shares seem to be a reasonable speculation. *CASTLE-TRETHEWEY* has suffered like all other silver mines through the low quotations for silver and the uncertainty in regard to future demand for the metal. Although developments during the past year have not revealed any large amount of new ore, yet the physical condition of the mine appears to have been pretty well maintained. The mine is working on a profitable basis and with a fair chance that shareholders might receive moderate dividends some time during the coming year. *KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD* has met with favorable results at lower levels, and the outlook for the future is better. The condition of the mine does not warrant current quotations, but speculators are apparently counting upon favorable results to continue.

H. J. B., Montreal, Que. CONSOLIDATED SMELTERS has worked itself into an imposing position. The future holds out possibilities of further growth of some magnitude. However, the advance in quotations which has already occurred has undoubtedly skimmed a lot of the cream from possible profits on the share market. A split in shares does not appear to be certain. In any case, the importance of a split on enhancement of value may be over-estimated. The outlook is good for *HOLLINGER, McINTYRE-PORCUPINE, WRIGHT-HARGREAVES* and *LAKE SHORE*. An advance of $1 to $2 per share on these would represent a larger percentage on capital invested than would $25 advance on Smelters.

J. A. M., New Glasgow, N.S. ALLIED MINES is highly speculative. Among the more attractive mining issues at this time are *HOLLINGER, McINTYRE, NORANDA, LAKE SHORE*, and *WRIGHT-HARGREAVES*. They give reasonable promise of further growth. *ASBESTOS* common shares may justify your optimism as time goes on.

T. M., Port Maitland, Ont. HOWEY units at under $200 each are out of line with value as represented by quotations for shares on the open market. While on its face the 2,500,000 shares held against the 5,000 units would suggest 500 shares in due time for each unit, yet there is a factor of expense incurred when the Dome interest was bought back which has to be taken care of, I presume, from the interest of Howey units. However, when Mr. Hammell, president of Howey, issued the statement that in due time the unitholders could expect at least 400 Howey shares in exchange for each unit, there would seem to be reason for believing Howey units should sell on the open market at 400 times the quotation for Howey shares. One factor may be that the units have attracted a smaller following, and another may be the lack of desire of speculators to buy units at present and possibly have to wait a year or so, or possibly more for allotment of shares. *CENTRAL MANITOBA* shows attractive possibilities. There is actual assurance of success in so far as work has gone. The one question which seems to have placed restraint on optimism is that the geological structure is peculiar to the district itself, and until deep development can actually be carried on, it will not be possible to estimate the future to similar extent as is possible in older fields, such, for instance, as Porcupine and Kirkland Lake.

F. S., Aylmer, Ont. LARDER LAKE PROPRIETARY GOLD FIELD, LIMITED, shares have no value. Shares in *TOURNENIE* are also worthless. The property was taken over by *ASSOCIATED GOLDFIELDS* on a basis which required shareholders to subscribe additional funds before being entitled to exchange privileges. This was many years ago. Since then the Associated Goldfields itself became reorganized, and without yet having reached a profitable basis. The entire process of reorganization and all the past history of the companies involved, has represented a more or less sad financial experience for shareholders.

H. G., Fredericton, N.B. The financial position of *ARNOLD BROS., LIMITED,* appears to be satisfactory. The total fixed and net current assets of the new company are stated to be $2,926,621.60, of which $525,991.00 are in the form of net current assets. The company owns fifteen fee-hold properties, mainly located in Toronto and Montreal. The company has done well in the past, but it has lately changed its management as well as considerably enlarged its scale of operations, and it remains to be seen if the new management will be as successful as the old. The common shares are a fair business man's speculation. It does not seem unlikely that Arnold Bros., Limited, will have to meet strong competition from the stores now being opened by the firm of *GEORGE ARNOLD, LIMITED*. This company was incorporated by George Arnold, formerly vice-president of Arnold Brothers, Limited. He recently severed his connection with the old company, and afterwards announced that he would open fifty meat shops in Toronto, under the name of George Arnold, Limited.

A. C., Fort William, Ont. The MARCONI WIRELESS COMPANY OF CANADA is now the *CANADIAN MARCONI COMPANY, LIMITED*. The par value of the old $5.00 shares was reduced in 1919 to $2.50, and again in 1924 to $1.00. Canadian Marconi shares were quoted on May 13th by B. T. Riordan & Co., Limited, C. P. R. Building, Toronto, as follows: "We will sell, 80 cents; no bid." It might be well to write to the Secretary of the Canadian Marconi Company, regarding your shares. The company has its head office in the Marconi Building, Montreal.

(Continued on Page 22)

INFORMATION COUPON

This service is confined to yearly subscribers whose names appear on our books

Seekers after information concerning Canadian investments are requested to cut out the address label appearing on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber. Attach to your letter of inquiry the label which bears your name, address and the expiry date of your subscription. Send also a stamped, addressed envelope, as there is only space in Saturday Night for answers to a small percentage of the inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise not to print an answer if it seems to us in the public interest, please state in your letter what initials or sobriquet you would like to have us use if the reply is published. Mining inquiries should be written on separate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be answered. The address label which we ask you to cut out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.

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Now, as a result of almost a half century of investment experience, we are offering to the investors of Canada what we consider to be the safest and most convenient investment it has been our pleasure to offer.

This investment has all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of other high-grade investments—it is an investment trust, backed by trustee investments, and returns a full 5½% for a twenty-year period.

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Toronto and Ontario Agencies Invited
DAILY SERVICE—SOUND PROTECTION

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office: Winnipeg, Man.
TOTAL ASSETS
$2,792,662.00
A CANADIAN COMPANY INVESTING ITS FUNDS IN CANADA.
Application for Agencies Invited.
Toronto Office: 24 Adelaide St. W.
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The Pilot
Automobile & Accident Insurance Company, Ltd.
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Specializing in Automobile Insurance
Applications for Agencies Invited
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UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
ALFRED WRIGHT, President

MERCHANTS FIRE INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
C. M. HORSWELL, MANAGER

Policyholders' Dividends
The five year dividend results to policyholders in this company have been most gratifying and compare favorably with those of any other company.
The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.
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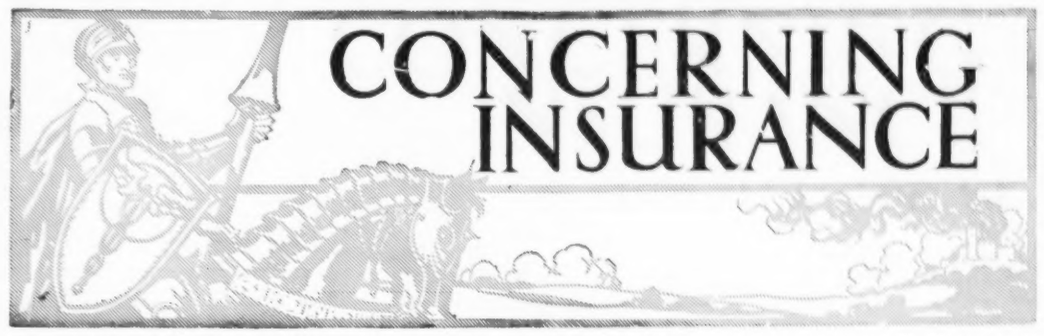


Canada's Fire Loss Shows 30% Reduction in Five Years

AT THE thirty-first annual convention of the National Fire Protection Association, held in Chicago, May 9, 10, 11, 12, the Canadian Joint Fire Prevention Committee presented its report.

One of the gratifying features of main interest in this report is the statement that fire losses in Canada during the past five years have been reduced by some 30 per cent. From the peak in 1922, when the losses from fire amounted to $54,390,000, equal to a per capita loss of $6.11, there has been a steady annual decrease to $38,395,000, representing a per capita loss of $4.15 in 1926.

With the exception of Alberta and Prince Edward Island, each Canadian Province during the past year has shown a decrease in fire losses from the previous year, with a total decrease for the Dominion of $2,317,000.

From the statistical portion of the report it appears that fires in dwellings during 1926 have constituted 61 per cent. of the total number of fires, mercantile stores coming second, with only 12.27 per cent. But, in spite of the vast difference between these percentages, the proportional property losses are not far from each other, being represented by 21.68 and 21.64 per cent., respectively.

With a percentage of only 3.48 of the total number of fires, industrial and manufacturing properties head the list of fire property losses, with 23.74 per cent.

In connection with the known causes of fires, it is interesting to note that 35 per cent. of the total are chargeable to improperly installed and carelessly handled heating apparatus; smoking and carelessness with matches accounting for 15 per cent., and electricity, lighting and coal oil and gasoline being credited with the remaining 8, 7 and 4 per cent. of the known causes of fire.

In all, 288 deaths resulting from fires were reported during the year, and 512 men, women and children suffered serious injury.

In conclusion, the report mentions the splendid support which has been given to the work of fire prevention by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and Chambers of Commerce, the Canadian Division of the American Waterworks Association, and by the Fire Chiefs' Association.

Workmen's Compensation in Ontario

IN APRIL the Workmen's Compensation Board awarded a total of $449,623.11, of which $365,288.91 was for compensation and $84,334.20 for medical aid. The total benefits awarded by the Compensation Board for the first four months of 1927 were $1,971,192.87, which is about $116,000 more than the total benefits awarded in the first four months of 1926. In April there were 5,166 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board, including nineteen fatalities. This is the lowest number of accidents both as to total and fatalities reported to the Board in 1927. Fatalities in the three former months have run: January—29, February—27, and March—31.

Commenting on these figures, R. B. Morley, General Manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, refers to certain accidents which have recently been reported. An employee in Pembroke had his left foot cut from the ankle to the toes, almost halfway through, while cleaning a saw. Subsequently the foot was amputated above the ankle. A worker at Niagara Falls stepped on a moving belt, resulting in severe injuries and death. An employee of a firm at Barrie lost four fingers of his left hand through closing action of press. A worker in Toronto operating a jointer fitted with a square head had four fingers and part of his left hand amputated.

Mr. Morley points out that in many cases the injury is the result of two or three combined factors. This may be illustrated by a recent injury received by a workman when a wrench fell from an overhead platform. The hazard was created by the falling wrench, but if the workman had not happened to be in the exact spot at which the wrench fell at the precise moment, he would not have been injured.

The Safety Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations was held on Monday and Tuesday, May 9th and 10th, at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

How "Spot News" May be Used to Help Insurance Sales

IN THE opinion of R. W. Smiley, Publicity Director of The Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company, such front-page newspaper stories as the Mississippi floods, disastrous results of attempted plane flights from Paris, and other forms of "spot news" can frequently be used by insurance agents to give a graphic and newsy turn to sales arguments which, as generalities, have lost a great part of whatever persuasive power they may once have had.

Business insurance has been pictured as a "wall of protection" behind which industry may develop without being exposed to the danger of serious or ruinous financial loss. Change the word "wall" to "levee" and it becomes an easy matter for the insurance agent to make the all-absorbing news event of the day a starting point for a forceful sales analogy.

While his prospect has a clear mental picture of the flood-devastated areas along the Mississippi, he can impress upon him the importance of making sure that the levee of insurance protection is strong enough and high enough to protect his business against an onrushing current of insurable hazards which, if not held in check, may submerge him with financial losses.

As applied to any particular form of insurance being solicited at the moment, the agent can develop the thought that if this one insurable hazard is overlooked, it may prove to be the weak spot or the low spot in the levee which will make the rest of the levee wall of little value. The comparison has many possibilities which any alert agent can quickly utilize to put sparkle and enthusiasm into his interviews.

The unfortunate crash of a plane which it was hoped would successfully negotiate a trans-Atlantic flight can similarly be used to illustrate the fallibility of human calculations and the consequent need of insurance protection in all its forms to compensate for losses which occur in spite of the exercise of highly efficient preventive measures designed to protect against the occurrence of the loss-producing events.

The insurance agent who feels himself slowing up or "going stale" should realize that new sales appeals are often needed to get new business and that by starting with a news topic in which the prospect is already interested, the conversational path to the dotted line can frequently be shortened.

J. A. Blondeau President of J. E. Clement Inc.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by the directors of J. E. Clement, Incorporated, Montreal, of the appointment of J. A. Blondeau as president of the firm to succeed the late J. E. Clement. H. Clement, as son of the late president, has been appointed vice-president and F. E. Leyland and J. E. Lussier, assistant joint managers. Mr. Blondeau also becomes vice-president and general manager of the Fire Insurance Company of Canada, founded by the late Mr. Clement. Mr. Blondeau has been associated with the firm of J. E. Clement for the past twenty years.

In addition to the Fire Insurance Company of Canada, J. E. Clement, Incorporated, are managers for Canada of the Nationale Fire Insurance Co., of Paris; the American Equitable Assurance Co., of New York, and American Lloyds Incorporated, of New York.

London Life Field Changes

WM. FAIRLEY, Manager at Glace Bay, has been appointed Superintendent at Hamilton, James St., succeeding G. W. Cancuill.

L. A. Conlon, agent in St. John, has been promoted to succeed W. H. Linton as Superintendent.

Robert B. Clarke, agent at Montreal, St. Lawrence Blvd., has been promoted to succeed Supt. E. J. Cote.

C. Denis, of Montreal, Amherst St. office, is being promoted to take the Superintendency of Mr. O. E. Lebvre.

J. G. Elliott, of Montreal, Phillips Square, has been promoted to take the Superintendency vacated by Mr. S. Emanuel on his advancement.

A. Irwin, of the same office, has been made Superintendent to take the position of L. A. Felton.

Three new appointments have been made in the Northern Saskatchewan district, M. G. Johnston in the Watrous district, Thomas H. Phillips in the Wadena district, and Karl Novosad, in the Yorkton district.

Neil McInnis, former agent at Sydney, has been promoted to the position of Superintendent in the St. John office.

Recent additions to the Kingston staff are Mr. J. Leonard Jerome, and Mr. F. Hinton, the latter being a member of the Brockville agency.

J. S. Watson, who has been acting as Special Agent at Toronto Danforth, has been promoted to take the Superintendency of J. F. Sanderson, who has been transferred to the Richmond Street office.

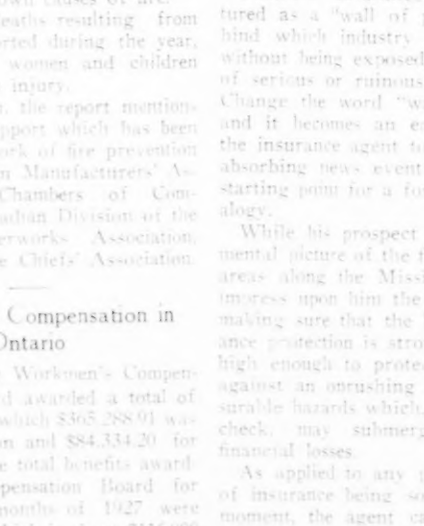
W. B. Scarlett, City Manager at St. Catharines, is being transferred to St. John to succeed Mr. B. E. Hambly.

R. H. Perley, Superintendent at Fort William, is being promoted to the position of City Manager at St. Catharines.

H. J. Cook, Superintendent at Montreal, St. Lawrence Blvd., office, will take charge of the Fort William district.

Union of Canton Curtails U. S. Business

DISCONTINUANCE of its United States business except on the Pacific Coast, is announced by the Union of Canton, through its United States managers, Marsh & McLennan of Chicago. The company received orders to curtail its American fire writings and consequently the business has been reinsured in the United States Fire. The Union of Canton will continue on the Pacific Coast under the management of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., while the Allied Underwriters of the Union will continue to remain with Marsh & McLennan on the Coast.



MR. S. C. McEVENUE

A well-known life insurance field organizer, who has just been appointed by the Canada Life Assurance Company to be Western Supervisor. Mr. McEvenue's life insurance experience has been extensive. He has done active field work, was a Manager, and prior to his connection with the Canada Life, had been Superintendent of Agencies for another large Canadian Life Insurance Company. Mr. McEvenue is a graduate of McGill University and was star quarter-back of McGill's 1912 championship team. He coached the famous Argonaut football team of Toronto in 1921 when they won the Dominion championship without defeat. During the war Mr. McEvenue served overseas with the Royal Air Force.

THE RULE OF THREE

There are just three incidents and three alone in the history of a legal reserve life assurance policy.

They are: PREMIUM PAID
PROOF SUBMITTED
CHEQUE DRAWN

In the case of a matured endowment policy there are again just three incidents.

They are: PREMIUM PAID
POLICY MATURED
CHEQUE DRAWN

* * *

The rule of three is as elementary in insurance as in education. In both it is the beginning of wisdom.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

6%

is an exceptionally high interest rate, but it is the lowest ever paid by The Great-West Life on Profits and Policy Proceeds left on deposit with the Company.

A policyholder arranged to have his contract payable in 20 annual instalments of $250 each. His beneficiary is now receiving $307.15 annually — an increase of more than 22%.

The effect of the high interest rate paid by the Company may be seen in every Great-West Life contract.

Great-West Life
38

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
A Strong Canadian Company!
FOR RATES WRITE
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO CANADA

The Independent Order of Foresters
Organized 1874
Issues Twenty Pay Life, Twenty Year Endowment, Health and Accident, Old Age Benefit, Whole Life, and Juvenile Benefit Policies.
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Established 1850 Assets $ 4,144,641.00
WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF TORONTO
Established 1840 Assets $ 338,642.00
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF CHICAGO
Established 1865 Assets $ 4,601,149.00
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA
Established 1873 Assets $ 4,339,286.00
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF SWITZERLAND
Established 1863 Assets $ 3,961,828.00
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE CO. OF NEWARK, N. J.
Established 1910 Assets $ 5,373,107.00
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO. OF ST. LOUIS
Established 1911 Assets $ 9,109,338.00
Correspondence or application for agencies invited from agents requiring non-tariff facilities.
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"Fortify for Fire Fighting"
THE FAMOUS PYRENE NON-FREEZING
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Offices: Toronto—Montreal

Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds, Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.

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For Canada and Newfoundland
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Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa

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HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

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We invite agency correspondence

COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

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TO TOUR IN SAFETY by motor in the United States your car should be insured in this Company. Its connection with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and their offices, agencies and attorneys, may save you hundreds of dollars in case of accident. This service makes our Automobile Insurance the best procurable. Bail Bonds furnished in case of arrest.

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PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

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(FIRE INSURANCE)

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ASSOCIATED ALL-CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

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HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: G. LARRATT SMITH. General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee & Accident Company

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

President: J. H. FORTIER. Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON.
General Manager: J. H. PIGEON.

Canadian General Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: W. W. EVANS. General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Can't Get Away From Need of Accident Insurance

GOLF—A policyholder was hit in the back with a golf ball while playing over the course. It knocked him flat. Partial disability for ten days.

Marbles—"Sonny" lost one in the hall. Father stepped on it.

Green Grass—The lawn mower had rusted during the winter. This householder was a better lawyer than he was mechanic or gardener. He repaired the mower but injurel his hand.

Bathing—In diving from spring board injured right leg and was totally disabled four weeks.

Summer Zephyrs—Hat blew off Man after it Stepped on broken glass. Instep badly cut.

Chicken Dinners—Bone lodged in throat. Several days' disability.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

S. S., Fredericton, N.B.: Stock of Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Co. is quoted at around $25 a share. The shares are of the par value of $100 each and there is $10 paid up on each share, so that in buying one share at $25, you are getting a $100 share paid up to the extent of $10, the liability to further call being $90. The stock at present pays 6 per cent., which at the present price of $25 a share represents a yield of 24 per cent. While it is true that the investment yield on this stock is low at present, we advise holders to hang on to their shares, as the future prospects are particularly bright. The company is achieving rapid and substantial growth in business and financial strength, and the returns to shareholders are bound to increase in the future.

H. B., Silver Centre, Ont.: Continental Casualty Company was incorporated in 1897, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1917. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of $333,850, and is authorized to transact in this country accident, sickness, plate glass and automobile insurance (excluding insurance against loss or damage by fire). It is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

T. H., Swift Current, Sask.: What you must remember in comparing one life insurance proposition with another is that the insurance company issuing the policy is bound only by the guaranteed values inserted in the contract and not by the statement of the agent as to what the profits will amount to at the end of 25 or 20 years. There has been so much misrepresentation in the past with regard to the future profits under participating life insurance policies, that the law now prohibits the furnishing of estimates of profits by companies or agents. The penalty is a fine of not less than twenty dollars and not more than five thousand dollars in the discretion of the court before which such penalty is recoverable. In addition, the offender is liable for damages to any person injured by such action. There is a great difference between estimates and guarantees, and if you base your comparison upon guaranteed values rather than estimates you will be taking a conservative course and one which will prevent any disappointment in the future.

C. M., Montreal, Que.: The C. F. U. A. rule is that permission for further insurance must not be given unless the amount of such further insurance is stated in the policy, but this rule does not apply to policies on wholesale stocks, grain and lumber, and merchandise in storage warehouses, or to policies containing a co-insurance clause. Additional insurance voids the policy unless consented to at the time by the company or duly authorized agent, or if taken without notice to or consent of first insurer.

S. O., Montreal, Que.: The National Life Assurance Co. of Canada, with head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1899. It is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with. If you took a guaranteed income bond policy with it on the non-participating plan, as referred to, you would be making no mistake.

W. R., Paris, Ont.: You cannot obtain a policy covering accident and sickness insurance as well as life insurance. You would have to take out a separate policy in order to secure full accident and health coverage. Life policies may be obtained with the double indemnity clause and with the total and permanent disability clause. Under the former clause, double the face of the policy is paid in case of death by accident, while under the latter clause certain benefits become payable if the policyholder becomes totally and permanently unable to engage in any occupation by reason of sickness, accident or disease before reaching age 60. These benefits usually include waiver of future premiums, payment of a monthly income of so much per $1,000 of insurance, say $20, during continuance of disability, and then payment in full at maturity of amount of policy, without deduction of amount of premiums which have been waived or of monthly income paid.

G. M., St. Prosper, Que.: The policies issued by the Delaware Underwriters are policies of the Westchester Fire Insurance Co., with head office at New York and Canadian head office at Montreal. The company was incorporated in 1857 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1912. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of $358,041, and is authorized to transact in this country fire, explosion, hail, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance. It is in a strong financial position and safe to insure with.

P. G., Port Dover, Ont.: We advise taking advantage of the reduced rate obtainable for insurance with the co-insurance clause in your policy. If the requirements of the clause can be readily complied with, so that you will always have the necessary insurance to value and will accordingly be able to collect full indemnity in case of a fire loss. In cases where it is difficult to comply with these requirements, on account of fluctuating or changing value, we advise paying the increased rate for insurance without the co-insurance clause.

F. P., Winnipeg, Man.: In case a Manitoba mutual fire insurance company is interest wound up by the court and a receiver is appointed, such receiver has full power, under the authority of the Court of King's Bench or any Judge thereof appointing him, to make all such assessments on the premium notes or undertakings held by the company as may be necessary to pay its debts and claims against it as the directors would have authority to make, and in event of non-payment he has the same rights and remedies and may receive a surrender of any policy or cancel any policy in all cases where the directors are authorized to receive the surrender of or cancel any policy. It follows that if the directors have no authority to levy extra assessments beyond the amount fixed by the premium notes the receiver would have no authority to do so after the company was placed in his hands to be wound up. This is the law with regard to mutual fire insurance companies in the Province of Manitoba. It has been in effect since March 10, 1909, when it came into force as an amendment to the Manitoba Insurance Act.

PLAN A HOLIDAY IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

Come to Jasper National Park—the Greatest Scenic Playground in the West.

Make Jasper National Park this year's holiday headquarters. Here in the very midst of the Canadian Rockies you can enjoy a mountain vacation with added pleasures usually associated with the more sophisticated resorts.

From Jasper Park Lodge, the beautiful ultra-modern hostelry of Jasper Park, you can spend days of endless pleasure and activity. The mountains about the Lodge invite exploring, hiking and riding. Tennis, golf and swimming makes day time fly fast — and no other nights will compare with those spent in the shadow of the Rockies with the multi-colored lights of Jasper Lodge twinkling across the placid waters of beautiful Lac Beauvert. Would you like to know more about Jasper National Park? Any Canadian National Agent will give you full particulars and illustrated booklet.

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THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office . . . 17 St. John St., Montreal.

Capital Subscribed $500,000
Capital Paid Up $200,000
Total funds for security of policy holders $1,088,079

Hon. Senator R. Dandurand, President. J. E. Clinert, Vice-President and Manager.
J. A. Bisonneau, Secretary. F. E. Leyland, Superintendent.
Toronto Branch Office, 212 Metropolitan Bldg. Grover Leyland, Local Manager.

One of the very few Canadian Companies owned and controlled by Canadians. You are no doubt favorable to the idea of buying Canadian products—then logically you should carry at least a part of your insurance in a real Canadian Company. Consult the best agent in your Town—he represents us.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—FULLY PAID $2,000,000 ASSETS, $5,000,000
A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents
100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK CITY
RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA
H. A. JOSELIN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO

PROVINCIAL AGENTS
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON, and BASCOM, TORONTO
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM
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OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG
ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S.
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THE **General Accident** Assurance Co. of Canada

Insurance that Really Insures

Automobile, Burglary, Plate Glass, Boiler, Electrical Machinery, Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Liability, (all lines), Fire, Hail, Explosion and Sprinkler Leakage

Thos. H. Hall Managing Director W. A. Barrington, Manager

Guaranteed by Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Co., Limited of London, England

THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

FIRE AUTOMOBILE

Head Office for Canada, Toronto

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager. E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.
LYON & HARVEY, 15 Wellington St. E., Toronto, General Agents
Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts invited.

PRUDENTIAL

Assurance Company Limited, of London, England
LICENSED FOR FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA
ASSETS EXCEED $850,000,000

Largest Composite Office in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited.
Head Office for Canada: 10 St. John St., MONTREAL
Kenneth Thom, Manager for Canada.
North West Branch: Huron & Erie Bldg., WINNIPEG
Fred W. Pace, Branch Manager.
Toronto Agents: Messrs. Parkes, McVittie & Shaw, Confederation Life Bldg.

The Protective Association of Canada

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE: GRANBY, QUE.

The Only Purely Canadian Company

Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

The MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Furnishes Education For Children.
Makes Happy Homes.
Provides Comfort in Old Age.
Protects Business Credits.
Offices in principal Canadian Cities.

British Traders' Insurance Company Limited

FIRE MARINE
AUTOMOBILE HAIL

Canadian Head Office: TORONTO, Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Writing Fire Insurance at Cost
Assets $3,751,733.94

ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE

BRANCH OFFICES:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

C. P. R. Shareholders Increase Capital

APPROVAL of the increase of the capital stock from $260,000,000 to $335,000,000 by the issue of 750,000 shares of the par value of $100 each was given by the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at their meeting in Montreal. Resolutions were passed affecting construction of branch lines in Alberta and Saskatchewan, the purchase of a small piece of line from the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company, the purchase of the Queen's Hotel property in Toronto, and the increase of the number of directors from fifteen to seventeen. Retiring directors were re-elected and the new seats were filled by the election of James A. Richardson, Winnipeg, and W. J. Blake Wilson, Vancouver.

"There is only one problem respecting railway rates," said President E. W. Beatty, in dealing with the enquiry now being held by the Board of Railway Commissioners, "and that is their reasonableness and their freedom from what the statue calls 'unjust discrimination'."

Forty-four per cent. of the railway mileage of this country, representing an approximate investment of $1,250,000,000, was in the hands of private owners, he continued. These companies, as well as the National system, must operate under the provisions of the Railway Act and subject to rate regulation by the Commission, which provided for reasonable rates, prohibits unjust discrimination and had regard to service and its cost as factors in determining what shippers shall pay.

The Interstate Commerce Act of the United States had provided that rates should be such that companies might earn an aggregate annual net railway operating income equal, as nearly as may be to a "fair return" upon the aggregate value of the railway property of such carriers held for and used in the service of transportation. Pursuant to this statute, the Interstate Commerce Commission, after careful investigation, fixed 5¾ per cent. of the value of a railway property as constituting a fair return.

"It will be interesting to you," he said, "to know that the return on the investment—not valuation—of your properties for the year 1926, was 4.60 per cent., leaving a surplus from railway operations after payment of charges and dividends of 77-100 of 1 p. c."

He submitted that earnings on the investment in the Canadian Pacific Railway as compared with earnings by United States Railways under existing rate scales were unduly low rather than unduly high and that with mounting wage scales they (the Canadian roads) were not able and should not be asked to submit to further reductions in rates and the lessening of their receipts.

Referring to the application for increase in wages, Mr. Beatty said: "I have no reason to expect any dislocation in the operations of the company through wage negotiations which are proceeding or pending." He mentioned that adjustments in wages had already been negotiated between the company and its conductors, trainmen, federated trades, maintenance employes, ship laborers and signal maintainers. These settlements had involved increases in wages, which in the aggregate were very substantial. The company had definitely taken the position that rates of wages paid in the United States should not, solely by reason of their application there, be applied on Canadian railways for the very sufficient reason that the earnings per mile on American roads were almost two and one-half times greater than those of Canadian railways.

Mexican Power to Refund Arrears

SPECIAL general meetings of the bondholders and preferred stockholders of the Mexican Light and Power Company, Limited, have been called, the bondholders to meet in London, England, on May 24 and the preferred stockholders at the head office in Toronto on May 27, to approve of plans for the refunding of the arrears of interest and the accumulated dividends on the preferred stock. It is proposed to issue cash and new securities to the bondholders and the preferred shareholders will receive a new 4 per cent. cumulative preferred in lieu of their arrears. The par value of the common stock is to be changed from $100 to no par.

On the 5 per cent. 2nd mortgage bonds arrears as of December 31, 1926, amount to $3,650,000, while interest accumulated on the 6 per cent. income bonds is $3,532,757 and arrears on preferred stock $5,670,000, or a total of $12,852,757.

These obligations will, it is proposed, be met as follows: 1, 5 per cent. 2nd mortgage bonds, $3,650,000 arrears. For each £100 bond he'd (a) £7 10s. 0d in cash and (b) £50 0s. 0d. in bonds of the same issue will be given, in lieu of the accumulation of interest, interest payable from June 1, 1927; 2, 6 per cent. cum. income bonds; accumulations will be satisfied by issue of 10-year unsecured non-interest bearing notes. Sinking fund of $200,000 to be set aside every ½ year out of earnings, which may be raised to a sum not exceeding $650,000 annually; 3, 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares. Authorized and outstanding, $6,000,000; accumulations of dividends to May 1, 1927, $5,670,000, in settlement of which company will create 4 per cent. cumulative redeemable 2nd preference shares of $5 each. These shall be given on the basis of $95 par value of 4 per cent. 2nd preference shares for every $100 par value of 7 per cent. preference shares held. These are redeemable under specified conditions. 4. Ordinary shares. Authorized $19,000,000 par $100; issued $13,585,000. Will be converted into 190,000 shares of no par value.

Under the new arrangement the capital structure of the company will show an increase in the outstanding bond charges of approximately $5,000,000, but the overdue interest and dividends wiped out will amount to almost the same amount. To the different issues outstanding at present there will be added $3,532,757 ten-year unsecured non-interest bearing notes. The share capital will show the addition of $5,700,000 of 4 per cent. cumulative redeemable second preference shares, while the present ordinary shares, with a par value of $13,585,000, are shown at no par value. The outstanding 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds will be increased 50 per cent. to $14,600,000. The total outstanding capitalization under the plan will amount to $62,409,449, with annual charges and dividends amounting to $3,642,351, compared with the present situation of $61,895,025 outstanding capital, including the various issues, $12,852,757 overdue interest and dividends and $2,653,258 annual charges and dividends.

International Nickel's Quarterly Report

INTERNATIONAL Nickel Company for the quarter ended March 31, 1927, reports net profit of $1,407,707 after depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to 76c a share (par $25) earned on 1,673,384 shares of common stock. This compares with $1,467,144 or 80c a share in the preceding quarter, and $1,366,573 or 73c a share in the first quarter of 1926.

Income account comparisons for the first quarters of 1927 and 1926 are as follows: Earnings, $2,123,770, against $2,118,275; other income, $9,646, against $49,240; total income, $2,133,416, against $2,167,515. General expenses, $140,992, against $140,634; Federal franchise taxes, $157,807, against $247,674. Net operating income, $1,834,616, against $1,779,207. Depreciation and depletion, $398,597, against $385,999; Orford works expenses, $28,312, against $26,635. Net income, $1,407,707, against $1,366,573. Preferred dividends, $133,689, against $133,689; common dividends, $836,692, against $836,692. Surplus, $437,326, against $396,192.

Offering of Montreal Coke Bonds

AN OFFERING of $4,000,000 twenty-year 5½ per cent. bonds of the recently-incorporated Montreal Coke and Manufacturing Company, Limited, is now being made by Wood, Gundy and Company, Limited, at 100 and interest to yield 5½ per cent. The Montreal Coke and Manufacturing Company is a subsidiary of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated and the Koppers Company (of Delaware), these companies having acquired all of the common

4% On Savings

Ample Resources
protect money deposited here.

Capital ....$ 1,000,000
Reserves .. 525,000
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SAFE FOR SAVINGS

Write for folder describing the unique protection enjoyed by depositors.

Union Trust Company
LIMITED
Richmond and Victoria Sts.
TORONTO

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS
Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that quarterly dividends of 1¾%, being at the rate of 7% per annum, on the prior preference shares of the Company, and 25c per share on the common shares of the Company have been declared, payable on June 1st, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 16th, 1927. The transfer books will be closed from May 17th, 1927, to May 31st, 1927, both days inclusive.

D. ERQUHART, Secretary.
Toronto, May 11, 1927.

KINGDOM OF ROUMANIA
Consolidation 4%
1922 Dollar Bonds

In view of the excellent underlying security, we recommend these bonds for investment.

Yield to average over 5%

Descriptive circular and quotation on request.

European Debenture Corp., Limited
120 St. James St. Montreal

The National Life Assurance Co of Canada

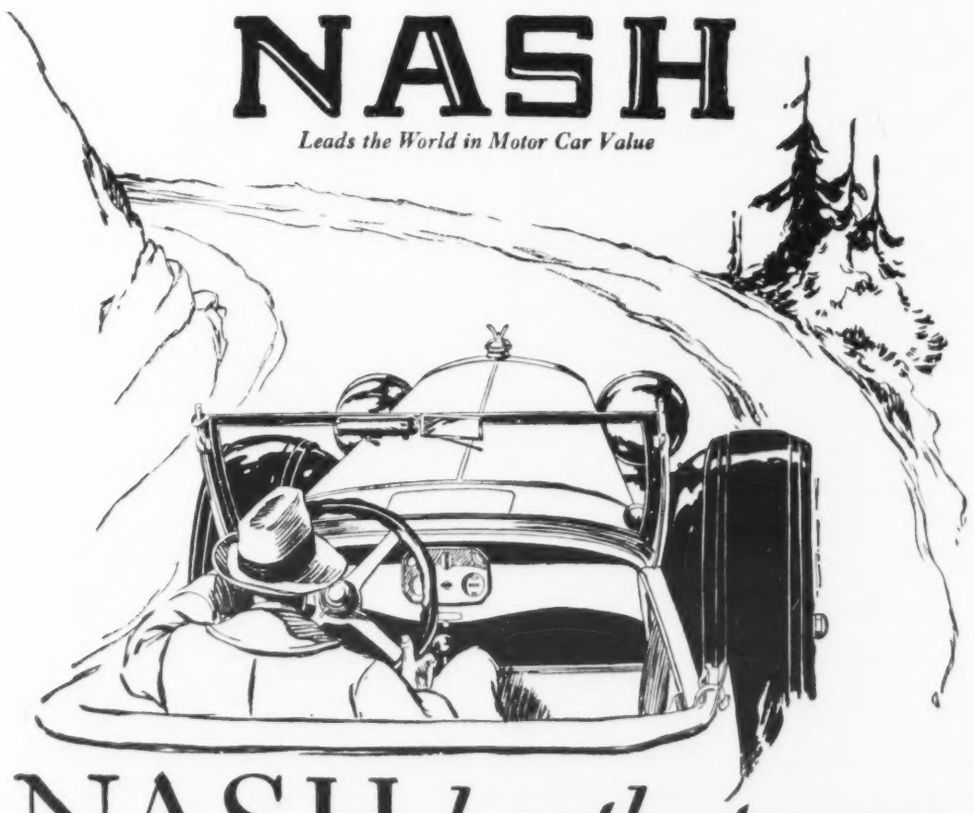
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
ESTABLISHED 1899
COL. HENRY COCKSHUTT, Chairman of the Board.
A. H. BEATON, President.
FREDERICK SPARLING, Manager.

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility and Industrial Financing
Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
MONTREAL OFFICE 189 St. James Street
Established 1901
E. R. WOOD, President
LONDON, ENG., OFFICE No. 6 Austin Friars
Head Office: 26 King Street East
TORONTO 2

1867 1927
CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION
Incorporated 1871 by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada.
FOUNDED TO SERVE THE LIFE INSURANCE NEEDS OF THE CITIZENS OF THE
CANADIAN CONFEDERATION
Interesting Insurance Literature sent on Application.
CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

NASH
Leads the World in Motor Car Value



NASH has the power you need on the HILLS

Every Nash owner notices that he has very little gear shifting to do on hills, no matter how steep the grades may be.

Nash is a very powerful motor car. There is nothing half-hearted or sluggish about its response—the motor never "talks back" at you—even though you are climbing mountains.

One reason is the more than adequate power designed into every Nash motor car. Nash engineering has provided reserve energy for situations that tax the resources of other cars, and extend their engines to the point of strain.

Another reason for the powerful performance of Nash is 7 bearings. 7 bearings in every Nash model, instead of 3 or 4, means that power is not thrown away by crankshaft "whip." Proper bearing support conserves energy that older motor types waste.

Quick acceleration—powerful responsiveness—such as Nash provides, is a safety factor you cannot overlook. It is invaluable on the hills, very handy in traffic.

When you select your next car, be sure to see how unfavorably the power and pick-up of other cars compare to Nash, *before you decide!* There are 26 models with a wide range of attractive prices.

Alberta Nash, Ltd. . . . Calgary, Alberta
Stewart Nash Motors, Ltd. . . St. John, N. B.
Nash Motor Sales Co., Ltd. . . . Halifax, N. S.
Legare-Nash Motors, Ltd. Montreal and Quebec, Que.
Nash Ajax Motors, Ltd., Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.
Bready Nash Motors, Ltd. . . . Toronto, Ont.
Lennard & McLaughlins Motors, Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba and Regina, Saskatchewan

(5810)

shares. The new company has recently completed the purchase of a 70-acre plant site adjoining the gas plant of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company at Ville La Salle, and is in course of constructing a coke and gas plant, which will have annual capacity of approximately 350,000 tons high-grade coke, 6,500,000,000 cubic feet of gas and resultant by-products. In addition, the company has leased the gas manufacturing plant of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company at Ville La Salle. The total capacity of the properties operated by the company, therefore, will include 450,000 tons coke and 9,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

The company will be assured of an immediate market for gas through agreement with Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated. This agreement will run beyond the life of the bonds. The coke production will, it is expected, play an important part in solving the pressing domestic fuel problems of the rapidly expanding population of Greater Montreal and surrounding districts.

The close association with Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated places the company in a strong position in respect of supplying Greater Montreal with coke and gas, while association with the Koppers Company will give it the advantage of the highest technical skill and supervision in the operation of its coke properties, the Koppers Company (of Delaware), through its subsidiaries, being the largest builders of by-product coke and gas plants in the United States.

On completion of the proposed plant, it is estimated that net earnings available for bond interest will be $665,000 per annum, equal to over three times the annual interest charges of $220,000 on the $4,000,000 bonds now being offered.

The directorate of the new company, which will be representative of Montreal Power and the Koppers interests, will be as follows: John S. Norris, President; D. G. Munroe, Vice-President and Managing Director; W. F. Rust, George H. Montgomery, H. Lee, J. J. Humphreys, J. T. Tierney.

Good Showing by United Securities

FOR a holding company with as little to start with, and with as much work in the way of untangling involved corporate matters, and revamping more or less decrepit plants, as United Securities had when it was incorporated and since, the 1926-27 showing of this company is not a bad one. The exhibit has already started to reflect the improvement in management, and while earnings are naturally not very large at this stage, they are adequate for all corporate charges, with something left over.

It is noted in the balance sheet that the value of subsidiaries was added to by over $70,000 during the year, while the contract agreement between the company and Montreal Light, Heat and Power was brought down by approximately $140,000. President Smith outlines the Consolidated Securities situation plans for funding the debt of Consolidated Securities which will eliminate the United Securities' bank loan.

Gross income from bonds, stocks and loans amounted to $227,640, while $400,000 was received on account of the Quebec-New England Hydro-Electric Corporation. Total assets are shown at $13,556,030, as compared with $12,645,332. Sinking fund investments increased during the year by about $85,000 to $196,297.

Beaver Shareholders Approve Conversion

THE shareholders of Beaver Consolidated Mines, Limited, at their meeting this week, voted unanimously in favor of the by-laws empowering the directors to consent to and concur in the conversion of the 500,000 shares owned by the company in Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company into an equal number of common shares of that company. The financial statement and directors' report were passed without discussion, in marked contrast to the scene at the meeting last October, and the old board of directors was re-elected.

It was the board's desire to liquidate the company as soon as possible, said President D. B. Hanna. Since the meeting in October no director had drawn a cent for services, he continued. All attention possible was being given to the recovery by way of sales of as much as possible of the plant and equipment on the Beaver property.

"In the development of the Kirkland Lake Gold Mines we have one of the best examples of the success of scientific research that has ever been brought to my attention, either in Canada or in any other country," said Mr. Hanna, in paying tribute to Managing Director J. B. Tyrrell's efforts.

Real Estate Bonds Growing in Favor

BONDS secured by real estate have of recent years become very popular. Older than Babylon, the real estate mortgage has for centuries been a tried and proven medium of investment. Originally a security fairly easy of analysis, it has, with modern times, grown in complexity. To-day, with quickly changing city values and the advent of the huge office skyscraper and the modern apartment building, it is not so easy to appraise it, and yet, with the large amounts of capital involved in realty undertakings, making it necessary to split up mortgages into small pieces of $1,000, $500, and even $100, a wider and wider appeal is being made for the funds of the investing public. Moreover, the operation in the mortgage field of concerns with a moral sense not over-developed has added to the perplexity of the investor in choosing a safe real estate bond for the investment of his funds. The distribution, therefore, of a booklet called "Safety Tests For First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds" by the Toronto investment banking house of McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Ltd., is timely.

This publication deals with such points as land valuation, proportion of bond issue to property value, the proper ratio of capitalization to earnings, redemption features, and sinking fund requirements. It states that the investor's greatest safeguard is the record and reputation for fair dealing of the investment banking house which sponsors the bonds. The booklet will be of value to the private investor who wants to pass intelligent judgment on real estate mortgage bond issues.

Wood, Alexander & James Had Good Year

The annual report of Wood, Alexander & James, Limited, covering the fiscal year ending January 31, 1927, indicates that this company is in a satisfactory position. Current assets amount to $868,918, consisting of bills and accounts receivable $258,995, and inventory of merchandise $609,923. Current liabilities amount to $198,284, and the ratio of the current assets to the current liabilities is approximately 4½ to 1.

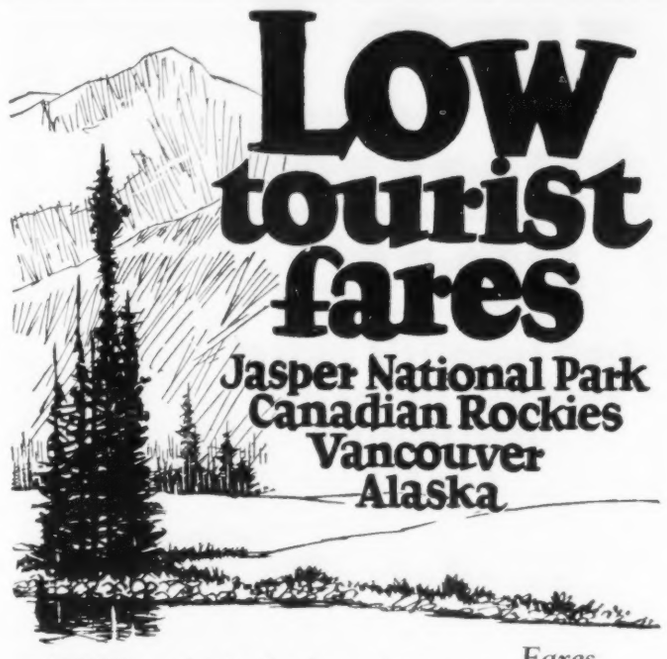
S. H. Alexander, President, states that merchandise sales were substantially ahead of the previous twelve months, indicating a return to more prosperous conditions in Ontario in which Province the company's operations are almost entirely confined. Sales so far this year have shown a gratifying increase over the same months last year.

The balance sheet shows fixed assets are carried at $670,365. Goodwill is shown at $500,000. The company's capital liabilities are carried at $1,439,462. Total assets amount to $2,079,154.

The profit and loss account shows profits for the year before providing for depreciation, bond interest, etc., $113,806. Provision was made for depreciation to the extent of $14,608. Deferred charges written off were $9,014. Bond interest required $23,100. Income tax for the past two fiscal years amounted to $5,283. Dividends on the first preference shares required $45,500. There was left a balance of $16,300, and this added to the surplus brought forward from the preceding year of $3,588, made a total of $19,888, which was carried.

Prospects for Textile Industry

DOMINION Textile's statement, showing $7.36 earned on the common stock against $6.49 in 1925-1926, was well received in view of the difficult conditions under which the textile industry is known to have operated last year, owing to wide fluctuations in raw cotton, say Greenshields & Co., in their last letter to clients. The industry is now on a satisfactory basis in respect to raw materials and, in view of expanding business activity, a very substantial improvement should be shown this year by the leading companies. In the past there has always been a close relation between the volume of general business in Canada and the volume of business done by a company like Dominion Textile.



Low tourist fares

Jasper National Park
Canadian Rockies
Vancouver
Alaska

SATISFY your longing for the scenic wonders of Canada's Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast. Visit Jasper National Park and enjoy the hospitality of Jasper Park Lodge (rates $7.50 a day up, American plan, accommodation for 425 guests).

Here you can ride, hike, climb, motor or golf. Take the Triangle Tour down the mystic Skeena River to Prince Rupert thence by boat through sheltered scenic seas to Vancouver and back through the canyons of the Thompson; or, sail northward through the mountain-guarded passages to mysterious totem-poled Alaska.

CITY TICKET OFFICE
King and Toronto Streets. ELgin 6241

Fares
From Toronto and Return
Effective May 15th
Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland
$109.55
Jasper National Park
$87.80

See CANADA in Canada's Diamond Jubilee Year 1867-1927

Travel
CANADIAN NATIONAL

Use Canadian National Express for your next shipment, and for money orders, Foreign Cheques, etc.

NEW ISSUE

$4,000,000

Montreal Coke & Manufacturing Company

Owned by Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, and through a wholly-owned subsidiary by The Koppers Company (of Delaware)

Twenty-Year Sinking Fund 5½% First Mortgage Gold Bonds
(Series A)

To be dated June 1st, 1927. Due June 1st, 1947.

Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1st and December 1st) payable, at the holder's option, in Canadian gold coin at The Royal Bank of Canada, in Montreal or Toronto, or in United States gold coin at the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, New York. Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500 with privilege of registration as to principal. Fully registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and authorized multiples thereof. Redeemable in whole or in part on any interest payment date on sixty days' notice at 103 and accrued interest, if redeemed on or before June 1st, 1934; at 102 and accrued interest, if redeemed on or before June 1st, 1941; and thereafter at 101 and accrued interest. Montreal Trust Company, Montreal, Trustee.

Annual Cumulative Sinking Fund commencing June 1st, 1932, sufficient to retire at or before maturity all of the Bonds of Series A.

Legal investment for Life Insurance Companies under the Insurance Act, 1917, Canada

For detailed information, we refer to the prospectus containing letter from Mr. J. S. Norris, President of the Company, which has been summarized in part as follows—

The Company

Montreal Coke & Manufacturing Company, a Quebec corporation, has purchased a plant site of more than 70 acres adjoining the gas plant of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company at Ville La Salle, near Montreal. On this site the Company is constructing and will operate a modern coke and gas plant, including 59 Koppers combination coke-ovens and by-product plant for recovery of tar and ammonium sulphate, together with all necessary auxiliary equipment. It is expected that the plant will be ready for operation not later than July 1st, 1928. The Company has also leased the gas manufacturing plant of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company at Ville La Salle.

The properties to be operated by the Company have a total annual capacity of approximately 450,000 tons of coke, 9,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas and resultant by-products.

Markets

The Company will be afforded an immediate market for gas through an agreement, running beyond the maturity of these Bonds, with Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated. The Company's production of coke will be disposed of to industrial and domestic consumers.

Security for Bonds

The Bonds will be secured by first specific mortgage and charge on all the Company's real and immovable properties and by floating charge covering all other assets.

Fixed assets of the Company on completion of present construction program, exclusive of working capital, are conservatively estimated to have a value of not less than $5,500,000. The Company will covenant that upon completion of the plant, it will have net current assets of not less than $800,000.

On completion of proposed plant, net earnings available for bond interest are estimated at $665,000, or over three times annual interest charges on this issue of Bonds.

Ownership

All of the Common Shares of the Company are owned by Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, and through a wholly-owned subsidiary by The Koppers Company (of Delaware) and $2,000,000 par value of Preferred Shares will be subscribed for in equal amounts by these two Companies.

We offer these Bonds for delivery, if, as and when issued and received by us and subject to the approval of our Counsel, at

Price: 100 and interest, yielding 5.50%

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Montreal, Hamilton, London, Ont. — 36 King St. West, TORONTO, Telephone: Elgin 4321 — Winnipeg, New York, London, Eng.

The information contained in this advertisement is based upon statements and statistics which we believe to be reliable. We do not guarantee, but believe the statements herein made to be true.

Ask for
Aviation Shell

THERE are two grades of Shell Gasoline—"SHELL" and "AVIATION SHELL." When you specify "AVIATION" you are getting a quality product—a super anti-knock Gasoline of water-white purity, that is absolutely *safe* to use.

And remember—quality may cost a little more to buy, but it always costs less to use.

THE SHELL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Head Office: MONTREAL

AVIATION & SHELL Gasoline
and
SHELL GOLDEN OIL

Insist on Shell Products!

CPTG

A Dominion-Wide Organization

The Canada Permanent Trust Co., with branch offices in almost every important centre in Canada, is in a splendid position to offer efficient and prompt service as

STOCK TRANSFER AGENT
REGISTRAR
TRUSTEE FOR BOND ISSUES

The responsibility of our Company, our conservatism and facilities for acting in the above capacities will insure both safety and profit in the employment of this company in these services.

You are invited to confer with the Officers of the Company.

DIRECTORS:
W. G. Gooderham, *President*
E. R. C. Clarkson, *Vice-President*
George H. Smith, *General Manager*
Col. A. E. Gooderham
F. Gordon Osler
William Mulock, K.C.
William Stone
George W. Allan, K.C., *Winnipeg, Man.*
A. B. Campbell, W.S., *Edinburgh, Scotland*
Norman McKenzie, K.C., *Regina, Sask.*

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST CO.
Paid-up Capital One Million Dollars
Ontario Branch - Manager: A. E. Hessin
HEAD OFFICE: CANADA PERMANENT BLDG., TORONTO
Branch Offices: Toronto, Halifax, St. John (N.B.), Woodstock (Ont.), Brantford (Ont.), Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver. 26

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

INSURANCES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FIRE CASUALTY

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
460 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.
MONTREAL

PARIS BUILDING, WINNIPEG. 26 WELLINGTON ST. E., TORONTO.

DOMINION GUARANTEED TEXTILE CO. COTTON FABRICS LIMITED

Dominion Textile Company, Limited

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year Ended March 31st, 1927

ASSETS

Land, Buildings, Machinery and Investments (Less Depreciation)		$20,219,313.21
Raw Cotton	$1,101,588.08	
Stock Mfd. and in Process	1,058,500.33	
Supplies	319,985.89	
Cash and Bills Receivable	810,613.11	
Open Accounts	2,252,013.66	
Insurance	135,094.33	
Investments (Liquid) and Call Loans	4,511,298.58	
TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS	$10,189,093.98	10,189,093.98
		$30,408,407.19

LIABILITIES

Capital—Common Stock (authorized and issued, 225,000 shares of no par value)	$15,000,000.00	
Capital—Preferred Stock	1,940,600.00	
Bonds	5,172,000.00	
		$22,112,600.00
Deposits	$ 118,498.52	
Open Accounts (including Reserve for Income Tax)	1,038,448.14	
Allowance—Wages	282,500.00	
" —Interest on Bonds	25,860.00	
" —Dividend, Pref. Stock	33,960.50	
TOTAL LIQUID LIABILITIES	$1,499,267.16	1,499,267.16
Reserves (Bad and Doubtful Debts, etc.)		266,552.43
Profit and Loss Account		6,529,987.60
		$30,408,407.19

C. B. GORDON, President.
P. G. DANIELS, Director.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors submit herewith the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1927, certified by your Auditors.

Sales for the year amounted to $20,392,708.12, compared with $21,718,269.01 last year. The decrease in sales was due to the lower cost of Raw Cotton, which enabled us to reduce the average sale value of goods approximately 17%. This reduction was partly overcome by an increase of 9.9% in the yardage and weight of goods sold.

The gross manufacturing profit was $1,825,293.70. Interest on investments $276,692.17, and after paying interest on Bonds and Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock, the Surplus, amounting to $530,823.87, was placed to the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

The eleven manufacturing and converting plants have been fully maintained as usual and are in exceptionally good condition.

We have much pleasure in commending the efficiency of the Staff and the loyalty and diligence of the Employees.

All the Directors retire from office to-day, and are all eligible for re-election.

Respectfully submitted,
C. B. GORDON,
President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For Twelve Months Ended 31st March, 1927

March 31st, 1927—		March 31st, 1926—	
Interest on Bonds	$ 310,320.00	Balance at Credit	$5,399,163.73
Dividend—Preferred Stock	135,842.00	March 31st, 1927— Manufacturing Profit	1,825,293.70
" —Common Stock	1,425,000.00	Interest on Investments	276,692.17
Balance at Credit	6,529,987.60		
	$8,101,149.60		$8,101,149.60

Audited and Verified,
P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.
Montreal, April 30th, 1927.

C. B. GORDON, P. G. DANIELS, Directors.

Every Week "Save the Forests Week"

(Continued from page 13)

If it were necessary to make out a Canadian National shipping bill for the forest products carried during 1926, it would read something like this:

Logs, posts, poles, cordwood	2,223,492 tons
Ties	129,410 "
Pulpwood	2,810,432 "
Sawn lumber, timber, box shooks, staves & headings	4,999,348 "
Miscellaneous	240,721 "
Furniture (new)	68,382 "
Furniture (second hand) estimated	26,059 "
Paper, printed matter and books	1,128,240 "
Wood pulp	1,100,029 "
A total of	12,726,113 tons

This table again provides a fertile field for the statistician, for taking in round figures 12,700,000 tons and allowing forty tons per car, there would be required 317,500 cars and with each car measuring a little over forty feet in length, a total trackage of 2,462 miles would be required to accommodate these cars. Made up into trains of fifty cars each, some 6,350 locomotives would be required for motive power, and with cabooses on each train, these trains, placed end to end, would stretch across the entire Dominion and would require an army of 33,000 trainmen to handle the movement. In brief, during the year 1926, the Canadian National Railways have paid out $12,128,500 for forest products and hauled 12,726,113 tons of forest products. With these figures in mind it is small wonder that forest preservation is considered to be as important to this System as is the operation of trains.

***

THE figures showing reduction in fire losses during 1926 are an eloquent tribute to the accomplishments of the thousands of officers and employees who are on what might be termed the "firing line" which stretches across the Dominion of Canada. For the 21,000 miles of Canadian National Railways trackage in the Dominion of Canada, fire losses during 1926 are given as $13,592 or about sixty-four cents average loss per mile of track. The acreage burned over during the year is shown as 6,041 acres, and fires attributed to railway causes numbered 420. These figures are furnished by the government inspectors and are apportioned as follows:

Western Region: (10,717.81 Miles)
British Columbia only: fires—54; acres burned—623; forest and property loss—$2,043.
Balance of Western Region: fires—181; acres burned—1,896; forest and property loss—$10,874.
Central Region: (7,601.73 Miles)
Fires—167; acres burned—495; forest and property loss—$555.00.
Atlantic Region:
Fires—18; acres burned—17; forest and property loss—$120.00.
Total For System:
Fires—420; acres burned—6,041; forest and property loss—$13,592.00.

The total value of property destroyed by fires over the System in 1926 was about equal to the value of a residence in one of the cities.

This diminution of losses was brought about only by continued care on the part of Canadian National officers and employees on all parts of the System. On the Prairie Province sections, it must be remembered, during a large portion of the year, the fields at either side of the railway are veritable tinder beds needing only a spark to set them alight. Yet, despite this fact, the losses from fires directly traceable to locomotive sparks are light. A more potent cause of outbreaks is the "Knight of the Road"—hobo, if you will—who makes his way from point to point, choosing the railway tracks as his highway and caring little what damage he leaves in his wake. To protect the country against losses from fire along the right of way, more than four thousand miles of fireguard are ploughed and maintained each year. These fireguards average eight feet in width and are ploughed about 200 feet above the track.

Fire patrols, maintained in the forested sections penetrated by the lines of the System, have reduced hazards and prevented outbreaks there. Motor cars and velocipedes are used in this work which was carried on to the satisfaction of the federal and provincial government departments interested.

Twenty tank cars at strategic points throughout the System were maintained in first-class order and were available for fighting any outbreaks which occurred during the season of fire hazards.

An important development during the year, showing the extent to which the efforts of the Canadian National System are recognized by forest protection organizations was the election of officers of the System to places on the directorate of Forestry Associations; membership in the American Forestry Association of which Sir Henry W. Thornton was elected a vice-president. These developments have shown that the efforts of the Canadian National System are being recognized throughout other countries as well as in Canada.

In our work with the various federal and provincial governments concerned in forest protection, every assistance has been given the railway officers, and relations have continued to be entirely satisfactory.

The decrease in fires shown in 1926 as compared with the previous year is not large in itself, yet it is such as to show a steady diminution in fire losses, as a result of the care which is being exercised in all parts of the System to fight this wastage.

Canadian Crop Reports

BELOW will be found a brief synopsis of telegraphic reports received under date of May 12th at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal from its Branches throughout Canada:—

Wheat seeding in Western Canada is from ten days to two weeks behind the ten year average, owing to the backward season and it is likely that there will be a decrease in wheat acreage, with an increase in coarse grains. The weather however, is now good over the Prairies and operations are gradually becoming general. In practically all districts the seed bed is in excellent condition with abundant moisture stored in the ground. In Quebec, favorable Spring weather has enabled farmers to get an early start in cultivating their land, while in Ontario operations are also well advanced, the season being three weeks earlier than last year. In the Maritime Provinces, the Spring opened early but the weather lately has been cold, and development is backward. In British Columbia, the Spring is three weeks late, but prospects are good.

THROUGHOUT ONTARIO YOU CAN PICK THE KIND OF HOLIDAY YOU WANT WITH THIS EXPERT HELP.

Let a Canadian National Agent help you to choose your holiday. He knows where you'll enjoy your holidays best. If you want to play tennis or golf, swim or canoe, go fishing or camera hunting, go hiking or just sleep. He can tell you the most convenient places, supply you with interesting illustrated booklets and tell you how much it will cost.

This service is entirely free. All information about the different holiday districts—Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Kawartha Lakes, Timagami, Algonquin Park and the Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay—may be readily obtained from your nearest Canadian National Agent.

Toronto City Manager Wanted

The Empire Life Insurance Company

offers a Liberal Salary and Commission Contract for a High-Grade Business Producer and Agency Organizer, who will be given an unusual opportunity to make good in a big way. Applications will be treated confidentially if desired.

Apply in person or by letter to the Head Office of the Company,—

12 Wellington St. East, Toronto.

W. D. FAIRLEY, Ont. Supt. of Agencies.

THE ONTARIO EQUITABLE
LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
S. C. TWEED, PRESIDENT.
Head Office - Waterloo, Ontario

Assets (Dec. 31, 1926)	$ 3,822,316
Reserves	2,422,896
Insurance in Force	33,050,441

Be sure your WILL is made, naming a strong TRUST COMPANY as your **EXECUTOR**
Ask for Booklet, "The Corporate Executor"
CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED $1,172,300.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE $1,259,430.36
THE IMPERIAL CANADIAN TRUST CO.
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Head Office: Winnipeg, Canada. Branches: Saskatoon and Calgary.

Drive a CHRYSLER "70"

That's the way to find out how much better it is

WE'LL gladly arrange to give you a real ride in a Chrysler "70"—you to drive the car in the way you are accustomed to drive.

Such a demonstration, we are confident, will *convince* you of its genuine superiority.

That's the sure way to learn the results of the constant progressiveness which maintains today's finer Chrysler "70" as far ahead of its field as on the day of its introduction.

We can recite to you the advantages of its speed of 70 miles plus, its astonishing pickup of 5 to 25 miles in 7¼ seconds.

We can tell you what its scientifically balanced 7-bearing crankshaft and impulse neutralizer contribute toward greater smoothness; how much more easily you ride because of its low chassis design, its unique spring suspension and its Watson Stabilators; what greater handling ease results from its pivotal steering; and how much safer you feel because of its four-wheel hydraulic brakes.

But the *real* way for you actually to discover these things for yourself is to learn them in an extended drive—with you at the wheel.

Come in today. Let us place a *new, finer* Chrysler "70" at your disposal in this manner, for you to drive in your own way.

Phaeton $1795; Sport Phaeton $1930; Roadster $1930; Brougham $1970; Royal Coupe $1995; Royal Sedan $2060; Four-Passenger Coupe $2060; Cabriolet $2265; Crown Sedan $2320.

f.o.b. Windsor, taxes extra.

Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan... All Chrysler cars have the additional protection against theft of the Fedco System of numbering.

854

Packard-Ontario Motor Company, Limited

18 Bloor St. E.; Phone RAndolph 2141 Branch: 44 Temperance St., Ade. 3322

SERVICE STATION: 34 Yorkville Ave.

AUTHORIZED CHRYSLER DEALERS IN TORONTO

LAWRENCE PARK GARAGE, LTD. 2637 Yonge Street. Hudson 0422. 1331 St. Clair Ave. W.

CRAWFORD & WHITTINGTON 2782 Dundas St. W., (near Keele). Junction 0836.

McBETH & HOOPER 293 Dufferin St. Lakeside 0132.

A. E. BROWN 191 Main Street Grover 9465.

WILSON & HARGRAVE 3419 Yonge St. (near City Limits). Hudson 6960.

CREIGHTON'S GARAGE 1244 Dundas St. W., Lombard 1191.

DANFORTH MOTOR SALES CO. 191-193 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 0144.

LAKESIDE MOTORS 1277 Queen St. W. Lakeside 4173.

THE CANADIAN-BUILT CHRYSLER FOR CANADIANS

7% UNITED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Fundamentals of Good Investment

These are: Dependable income and safety of principal.

Every possible precaution is taken to see that every detail of each proposition is right before United Bonds are issued.

Each issue is surrounded with every known legal safeguard.

No holder of any United Bond has ever lost a dollar so invested.

The trust mortgage provides that monthly payments shall be made from the earnings of the property to meet semi-annual payments of interest.

No holder of any United Bond has ever had to wait a day for payment of interest or principal due.

Write us for full details.

UNITED BOND CO., LTD.

Howard C. Wade, President.
Wm. Brown, Vice-President and Managing Director.
WINDSOR:
Imperial Bank Bldg.
TORONTO: 297 Bay St.
21

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record of 30th April, 1927.

By order of the Board.
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
General Manager
Montreal, 19th April, 1927.

English Electric Company of Canada, Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a payment of 4% on account of arrears on the preferred shares of this company has been declared payable on May 31st, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business, May 20th, 1927.

By Order of the Board.
J. H. PHIPPEN, Secretary.

A different "School"

It is for business men. The "teachers" in it have been successful executives in many industries.

John Wanamaker utilized the knowledge of business economies gathered by men outside his own organization. He was very successful.

We solve business problems—our clients verify it.

F. E. Mutton
705 Federal Bldg.
Toronto, Ont. Adel. 8031

KIPPEN & COMPANY
Investment Securities
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL
Your Enquiries Given Careful Attention.

Western Homes Ltd.

Mortgage Investments
Capital Subscribed $2,500,000.00
Capital Paid Up 1,000,000.00

Assets of One Million Dollars invested in mortgages on moderately priced homes and well improved farms—the safest of all securities.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

Desolating Picture of Forest Destruction

(Continued from Page 13)

agencies within ten years, as they are now being reduced at the rate of more than ten per cent. annually through fungus, wind, fire, budworm, bark beetles and borers.

In estimating the probable duration of our wood supply, the fact is continually overlooked, as even past records prove, that more than ten cords of wood have been destroyed for every cord that has been cut, and conditions in this respect for the future will make the survival of forest growth still more difficult. Man-made conditions have upset nature's entire equilibrium to such an extent that we have extremes of heat and cold, either a deluge of rain with its disastrous floods (now exemplified in the Mississippi) or long periods of drouth with a progressive lowering of the water level in the earth's surface, to the extent that in dry seasons trees cannot obtain sufficient moisture to enable them to recover from the scorching heat of the sun, or the first attack of the increasing number of forest pests with which they may be assailed. This drying up of the earth's surface through deforestation, not only increases our fire hazard, but is the cause of our greatest forest mortality. Tornadoes and wind storms are also becoming more prevalent and, while we read of millions of dollars in property damage in our cities and towns and hundreds of lives lost from this cause, not a word is mentioned of the millions of cords of wood that are blown down in every gale that occurs, though buildings can be replaced in a few months while it takes forty to sixty years to replace trees large enough for pulpwood.

The few pulp and paper companies who have a well located wood supply that can be protected will make increasingly large profits in the future as long as their wood lasts, for consumption of paper, with the suppression of any more new paper mill flotations, will very soon overtake production again and, as there is not sufficient wood to keep all these mills operating for more than a short period, there will soon be a shortage rather than a surplus of paper, and prices will mount accordingly.

Even our politicians have now become alarmed and have announced that the exploitation of new mills must stop and we are now destined to see the greatest scramble for wood that this or any other country has ever witnessed. The exports of raw pulpwood to the United States in March amounted to 215,834 cords—an increase of 69,743 cords over March, 1926. This is despite the fact that our own mills will now call for an annual cut of six million cords.

With our few over-mature remote areas doomed before we can afford to reach them, we are left with a narrow strip of forest across the southern portions of Ontario and Quebec and a comparatively small area in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia from which to meet this enormous drain, and even these areas are being exploited to the limit.

Thousands of square miles of "limits" in Canada do not mean all green live pulpwood by any means, as in their area is included burned over or cut over lands on which there is little or no young growth of the pulpwood species; in some cases we might as well have just so many square miles of the ocean, so far as future supplies of pulpwood are concerned.

Wood is even now being cut in Canada in such remote sections that it is costing the paper companies as high as $27.00 or more per cord, delivered at the mill.

The Leader of the Opposition, the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, is doing Canada a real service in demanding the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the financial condition and natural resources of the Dominion.

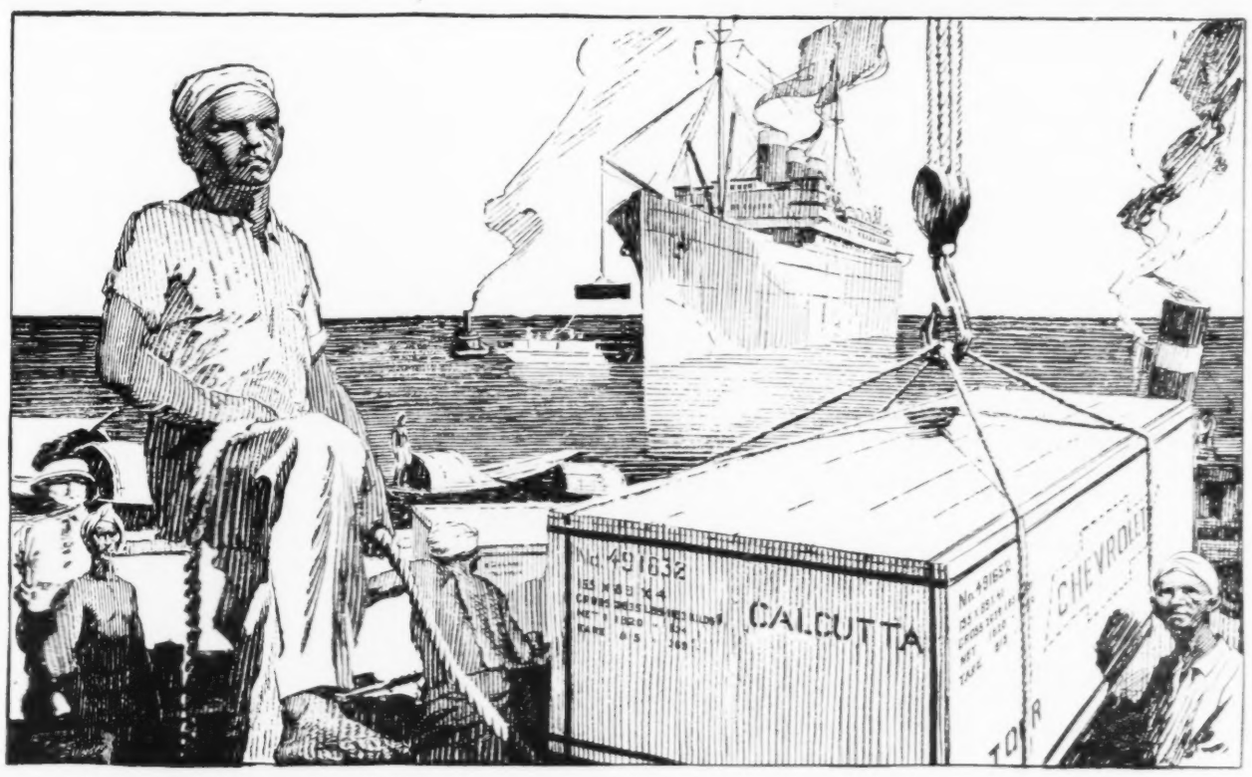
Frank J. D. Barnjum.
Montreal.

Duties of a Central Bank

IN THE March-April Review of the Midland Bank Limited, London, England, the essential powers and duties of a central bank are stated to be the possession of the power and the recognition of the duty to control the volume of credit and currency in circulation. To begin with the Bank must be the depositary of the principal gold or exchange reserves of the country in which it operates. Generally, it is under a legal obligation to provide on demand at a fixed price in some cases gold, in others exchange and in yet others gold or exchange at its option, while on the other hand it is usually required to buy at a fixed price all gold or exchange so tendered to it. To operate effectively it must have full control over variations in the volume of currency and credit if other institutions exercise a lien rights to hold and deal in large stocks of gold, the ultimate basis of currency and credit in all gold standard countries.

Secondly, the central bank must be the depositary of the cash reserves of what may be called commercial banks, that is, the institutions directly concerned with financing the trade and industry of the country. The activities of the commercial banks are governed by the size of their cash reserves, and unless a substantial part of these take the form of balances with the central bank it is in practice impossible for the latter to carry out any strong, effective, supervisory monetary policy. It is indeed through the effect of central bank action on the quantity of bank cash that monetary policy works, and it is through the effect of gold movements on monetary policy that the gold standard itself operates. A central bank, therefore, is powerless as a part of gold standard machinery unless it holds a considerable portion of the cash reserves of the commercial banks. It must also be entrusted with the variable part, though not necessarily the whole, of the note issue. A fixed, basic quantity of paper currency, well below the limits of the community's fluctuating requirements, may safely be left in the hands of a government, but experience has shown that unlimited governmental note-issuing powers are always liable to be exercised to meet current payments, to the supersession of central bank policy and powers and the effectual abandonment of monetary stability within the limits of the gold standard. Consequently, in order to guard as far as possible against over-issue and to ensure unified control over the volume of the two kinds of money, the elastic part of the currency should be entrusted to the central bank.

It is customary in addition for the central institution to act as the government's bank, accepting its deposits, managing its accounts, paying interest on its loans, and sometimes, often within limits strictly laid down by law, lending it money. This arrangement, however, is not vital to the proper fulfillment of central bank obligations. In any fairly highly developed system the commercial banks are quite capable of performing all these services for the government, possibly with less disturbance to the financing of the trade and industry of the country than occasionally results from their being carried out by the central bank. As a general rule, the business of keeping the government's accounts is handed over to the central bank, often a purely ad hoc institution, with the object of giving it an earning power it might not otherwise possess and of endowing it with valuable prestige at the outset of its career.



Giving Greater Values to Canadian Buyers by serving the World Overseas

It's Better because it's Canadian

CHEVROLET
PONTIAC
OLDSMOBILE
OAKLAND
McLAUGHLIN-BUICK
LA SALLE
CADILLAC

EVERY Canadian may well take interest in General Motors' contribution to the growth of Canada's exports. He may do so not only for his natural satisfaction in the national progress, but also for reasons more personal than that.

In the last five years General Motors have exported more than 105,000 automobiles.

This volume has called for such an increase in General Motors production as to permit a tremendous expansion of General Motors facilities and operations.

And today all Canada is deriving substantial, direct benefits from this expansion.

Buying in still greater volume from Canadian producers throughout the Dominion, General Motors is aiding more materially than ever in the development of Canadian resources and the success of Canadian industries.

Employing still more advanced, large-scale factory methods, General Motors is achieving further economies in production costs.

As a result, General Motors can give—and is giving—greater value for less money to every Canadian buyer of its cars.

GENERAL MOTORS of CANADA Limited

GM-1927-A

Home Office and Factories - Oshawa, Ontario.

Thirty-Three Statements of Claim Against John L. Mercer

(*Continued from Page* 13)

John M. Shandro claims stock-salesmen promised him $125 a month and 1½ cents a gallon commission, 8 per cent. on money invested, twice yearly, and dividends on stock. He claims they told him the Government guaranteed the money would be paid back in three years, and that shareholders were to get a rebate of 5 cents on gas and 6 cents on distillate. He solicited orders from farmers on basis of promises made and got orders every day which he could not fill. Mercer refused to give his money back. Eventually got $15 back.

W. M. Burroughs, purchaser of $1,000 Alberta Refineries, Ltd., stock, and later another $1,000, the salesman showing an alleged statement by auditors to prove his assertion re payment of dividends of 144 per cent. to be paid in one month. This stock was bought "on time" but when he asked Mercer to let dividends apply on payments of stock the latter laughed at him and wanted to know if he (Shandro) had been foolish enough to believe the story told by Finguard (the salesman).

Mrs. N. McCarthy, Edmonton, bought shares on representation of salesman that she would get at least 100 per cent. profit in six months, that the company's plant would produce at least 150 barrels of gasoline every day and that it was a first-class investment. She invested $100, more than she could afford, because of this assurance of safety. Later in her presence Boland Sisters were induced to invest $500 on promise of purchase at $20 a share, and they were promised a 70 per cent. dividend by August 15th, 1926, (a month later). She herself said she wanted to sell at $20 a share but salesmen did not turn up to buy them as they promised.

Gaston Ungless, Edmonton. Invested $9,000 on promises of jobs. After great deal of trouble and threats of law got some work. Arrangements unsatisfactory. Couldn't get oil promised. Long statement, giving details of slippery methods of Company.

Thomas C. Ashworth, Lake Eliza, Alta., and his brother, gave $2,000 for stock. Promised place on Advisory Board. When he complained later re-loader offered money back but did not make good on it.

John Pawlink, Royal Park, Alta., paid $2,500 cash on promise of agency at Vegreville, Alta. Was told Company was earning huge dividends. Got suspicious but could not get money back. Was told refinery was producing 1,500 barrels a day.

William Campbell, farmer, Edmonton, bought 23 shares preferred and 23 shares common stock, and was not shown a prospectus, and was told by Mercer he was buying bonds instead of preferred stock.

Rudolph Geiser, farmer, Luseland, Sask., bought $5,000 worth of stock, on it being represented that refinery could pay easily from five hundred to eight hundred per cent., that $1 invested in the Company would bring him ten times as much as the same dollar invested in the farm, that common shares in the Refinery had already increased to five times their par value.

Paul Scholer, Luseland, Sask., told a similar tale.

Mrs. William Best tells about talking to Mr. Mercer: "I have $1,000 figuring on putting it in land—that's all the money I have got and if I lose this I lose everything so I am depending entirely on you. I leave it to you whether I put it in land or in the Refinery." He said, "Mrs. Best, by all means put it in this Company." She had known his father and so relied on him absolutely. He told her that if she put the money in the Refineries it would make her all the money she could ever spend.

John Zuk, same stuff. Offered a job. Was told some tall stories about profits. Could get no satisfaction. Lost remunerative work waiting on these people.

Luke H. Pettit, Westlock, Alta. Paid $2,000 for stock, thinking it Alberta Refineries, Ltd., but it was Refineries Distributors. Was promised work as agency, promise did not materialize.

Gottlieb Klotz. Case fully detailed in a recent issue of Saturday Night. Same old stories. Mercer sentenced to $1,000 fine and two years prison on suspended sentence on this case.

Otto Reinhold, an infant, was told the Government was behind the Company, according to his statement of claim through his "next friend, Amalie Englehart."

Thomas H. McConica, Jr., Luseland, Sask., thought stories told him, same as those retailed above, absurd and preposterous, and therefore did not buy stock.

Henry Kembel, Edmonton, Alta., bought $1,000 stock on representations already outlined in foregoing statements and, like others were told, he was informed it was a co-operative proposition.

Willibald Weinmeier, as many others also claimed, said that the existence of two Companies was kept from him and he got the same stories told him and invested $300.

August Voss paid out $150 on same high pressure lies.

Thomas Reiber paid $190 on similar representations.

Other statements of claim go over much the same ground, and are made by A. MICHAEL RAMBOLD ($150), FRANK DVORAK ($400), ERNEST FISCHER ($150), WILLIAM PARK ($268, being balance due him for commissions on sales of stock).

Gold and Dross

(*Continued from Page* 15)

A. T., Lorcburn, Sask. DUNN BROS. are showing considerable activity in inviting people to go into margin speculation. I have referred to their efforts a number of times and warned the public against this particular form of trading. In spite of an occasional lucky chance this is poor business.

M. J., Newmarket, Ont. I would advise you to sell your *ALLIED SYNDICATE* Units. High pressure methods of salesmanship have been used by the "Financial Adviser" in arousing interest in the stock. It is very speculative. The rise in prices is deceptive, not representing values.

A. M., Aurora, Ont. BOURLAMAQUE is purely a prospect, and is among the more risky propositions in North-western Quebec. I have no idea what the promoters are planning to do with regard to manipulation, but the outlook in regard to final outcome of the venture appears to be very uncertain.

C. W. R., Port Dover, Ont. It is about a decade and a half ago since *McINTYRE* took over *PEARL LAKE*. You might write to Balmer Neilly, secretary, McIntyre-Porcupine Mines, Ltd., Standard Bank Bldg., Toronto, for information.

R. J., Saint John, N.B. I am informed by Mr. H. J. Dingman that the *MINERALS FINANCE SYNDICATE, LTD.*, Federal Building, Toronto, Ontario, has purchased the *PORCUPINE HUDSON BAY MINE* in Porcupine, on the strength of reports from two engineers, Messrs. McCaffrey and Flaherty, confirmed by their own engineer, who had also been over the property. The syndicate sold recently properties in Red Lake and Kamiskotia to the *KAMISKOTIA RED LAKE SYNDICATE*, for $200,000, both cash and shares. Some of this property is well located in Kamiskotia. A Hollinger subsidiary has property near by and there has been a considerable demand for adjacent properties. Asked when a dividend could be expected, Mr. Dingman said that if the moneys from the sale of the properties referred to comes through on schedule, as he has every reason to expect it will, there will in all likelihood be a dividend before the end of the present year. The Syndicate, he tells me, has only 30% of its capital outstanding, that is, 7,100 shares. There is no market for the stock at present, though Mr. Dingman spoke of "a nominal market of $36.25 a share."

F. K., Guelph, Ont. LAKE ST. JOHN POWER AND PAPER COMPANY, Limited, 6½%, 20-year bonds have reasonable safety, and on account of the strength of the interests behind them they would be a good investment, with every probability in favor of values being maintained and even increased considerably. The over-production of newsprint is a passing phenomenon.

M. J., New York City, N.Y. B. T. Riordan & Co., Limited, 512 C. P. R. Building, Toronto 2, Ontario, in their weekly quotation sheet of May 13th, 1927, quote *TORONTO FINANCE* 8% preferred stock, $3.00 we will buy, $4.00 we will sell." Securities of second mortgage companies rarely bring a very good price in the market, as people are well aware of the hazardous quality of second mortgage business. I do not think this company has done exceedingly well during this last year. They sent out an announcement recently to shareholders to the effect that the annual meeting could not be held and dividends would not be paid until they were sure of the judgment that would be given by the Privy Council with reference to the shares of O. J. Brooks, who, according to the judgment of Canadian Courts, was ordered to hand back to the company the shares which he had held. If safety is the main consideration you might do better to sell your stock at the price I have quoted above. The Privy Council will not reach this case before June at the best. The Manager and Directors state that they decided to husband the company's resources and defer payment of dividends under existing conditions for the latter half of 1926 until the case is disposed of.

A. M., Aberdeen, Sask. Our information is that the men behind the *BIG SIX OIL COMPANY*, Saskatoon, are such as to insure you at least a run for your money. At the same time you will appreciate that it must be treated as a gamble. You take the chances. The company is reported to have a number of holdings, in addition to the Kevin-Sunburst field development, now said to be producing in a small way. The oil game is a risky one for the small man. The *LOCK-STAVE COMPANY*, of Saskatoon, is being started by one of the former partners in the Edmonton company. The proposition is quite legitimate with a good field, and under careful management may succeed. We are informed that the company paid cash for their site, and are about ready to start operations. They will specialize in supplying material for the building of silos, granaries, garages, water tanks, barns and summer cottages. The company is capitalized at $100,000—$60,000 accumulative preferred and $40,000 common.

Barcelona Declares Initial Common Dividend

AT THE annual general meeting of Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, with Vice-President Miller Lash in the chair, announcment was made that an initial dividend of 1 per cent. or 50 cents a share, had been declared on the common stock, payable on June 30 next. This dividend is an interim one. The preferred stock participates equally with the common in extra dividends, and accordingly an extra of 1 per cent. was declared on the preferred.

Mr. Lash announced that earnings for the first three months of 1927, showed an increase of 717,661 pesetas over the first three months of 1926. He said that the directors would review the conditions for dividend payment each six months. The directors have decided to convert the 7 per cent. bonds into a 6 per cent. issue, giving bond holders a cash bonus of 27½ pesetas. Over 50 per cent. of the bonds have already been turned in for conversion.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The British American Oil Co., Limited

The holders of registered Share Certificates for stock of The British American Oil Company, Limited, of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 11th day of June, 1927, are entitled to subscribe for new shares of the Company at the price of $17.50 per share in the proportion of one share of new stock for every five shares then held by them respectively.

Subscriptions for such new shares must be received by the Company at its office, 13th Floor, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Ontario, on or before the 11th day of June, 1927, together with payment therefor in full by bank draft or certified cheque, or in the case of subscriptions by the holders of share warrants such subscriptions and payments may be made at the offices of Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario, or the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William St., New York, N.Y., on or before such date.

The holders of share warrants representing shares of the Capital Stock of the Company are also entitled to subscribe for new shares at the price of $17.50 per share in the same proportion as shareholders of record, that is to say, at the rate of one share of new stock for every five shares represented by share warrants, but in order to do so must on or before the 11th day of June, 1927, deposit the share warrants at the offices of Union Trust Company, Limited, 105 Victoria Street, in the City of Toronto, or at the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William St., New York, N.Y., together with a statement in writing of his name and address and a subscription duly executed for new shares and payment therefor in full accordingly.

All said subscription rights terminate on the 11th day of June, 1927, and shares not subscribed for on or before that date may be allotted or otherwise disposed of as the Directors may determine.

The books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 11th day of June, 1927, until the close of business on the 4th day of July, 1927, except for the purpose of recording the new shares subscribed for and allotted.

The said new shares will be allotted by the Directors of the Company on or after the 11th day of June, 1927, to shareholders who shall have subscribed and paid therefor on or before such date, and certificates will forthwith issue accordingly.

Shares subscribed and paid for and allotted in accordance with this Notice will be of record and entitled to the dividend declared for the second quarter of the year, payable the 4th day of July, 1927.

Note that subscription rights will accrue only in respect of the number of shares held by each Shareholder which may be evenly divisible by five without regard to fractions, and no rights shall accrue in respect of the shares not divisible by five and no certificates or warrants will be issued in respect of fractional rights.

Forms of subscription for use by registered Shareholders and forms of combined statement of share warrants deposited and of subscription for use by the holders of share warrants, and particulars regarding the depositing of share warrants and the return of the same, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 13th Floor, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Ontario, or at either the office of Union Trust Company, Limited, 105 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ontario, or the office of the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William St., New York, N.Y.

Warrants forwarded by mail for deposit are at the owner's risk and should be registered and insured. When warrants are returned after deposit and warrants and/or share certificates for new shares are delivered, if mailed, they will be registered but will be at the owner's risk.

The usual quarterly dividend of Twenty Cents per share for the second quarter of 1927 has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company. The above dividend is payable July 4th, 1927, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 11th day of June, 1927. Transfer books will be closed from the 13th day of June to the 4th day of July, both days inclusive.

Share Warrant holders will please present coupons, Serial No. 2, to The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, or to the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William St., New York, N.Y., on or after July 4th, 1927.

DATED at Toronto, Ontario, this 11th day of May, 1927.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

P. W. BINNS, Secretary.

SEVERAL years ago Goodyear realized the greater mileage which a cord tire would give if the cords in it were more elastic — better able to stretch and recover under the blows of the road. Having its own cord mills, Goodyear was able to experiment to this end.

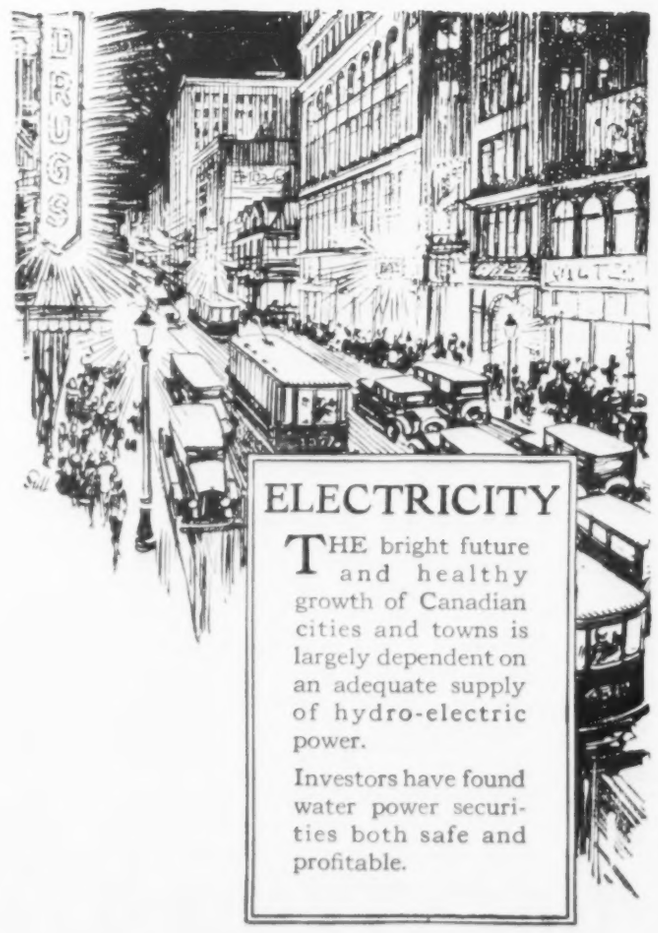
After several years of actual use in tires, Goodyear can claim these virtues for SUPERTWIST Cord. SUPERTWIST Cord is made by a patented Goodyear process which gives this cord 61% greater elasticity than ordinary cords. It stands punishment. It increases the life of Goodyear Tires.

To be sure of SUPERTWIST quality, Goodyear makes this cord in its own cord mills.

All Goodyear Cord Tires — balloon or high-pressure — are built of SUPERTWIST—and *only* Goodyears. They are sold by Goodyear Selected Dealers at the lowest prices ever quoted for such mileage.

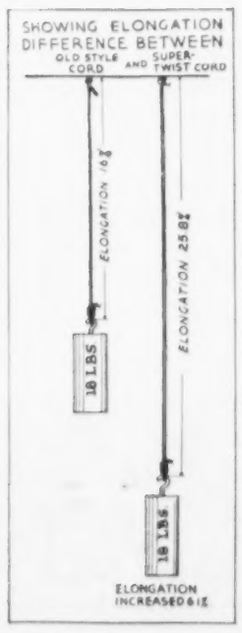
Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA



NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED
Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2
Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton
London, Ont. Winnipeg

580



Great West Permanent Revalues Holdings

DRASTIC revision of its holdings and the writing off of large amounts are revealed in the annual report of the Great West Permanent Loan Company, which has just been submitted to shareholders at the annual meeting in Winnipeg. The report shows that reserve, which a year ago was given in two items, reserve and contingent reserve, together totalling more than $800,000 is now $110,664. Mortgages on real estate are given at $2,835,584 compared with $3,814,255 in the 1925 statement. Total assets are given at $5,437,520, compared with $6,269,934 shown in the last annual report. In the liability column debentures are given at $2,768,064, compared with a previous $2,761,877. Loss for the year after deductions for taxes and management expenses, etc., was given at $155,098, leaving a reserve fund of $110,664.

Lengthy discussion followed the presentation of the financial statement and E. F. Hutchings, a shareholder, protested against its adoption "until the shareholders had been given time to study the report." Fourteen shareholders attended the meeting.

Production of Iron and Steel in Canada

PRODUCTION of coke pig iron in Canada amounted for the four months ending April to 255,289 tons, an increase of 12 per cent. over the 227,248 tons produced during the corresponding period of 1926. This year's output included 185,441 tons of basic iron, 49,690 tons of foundry iron, and 20,158 tons of malleable iron.

For the four months ending April the cumulative production of steel ingots and castings was 330,659 tons, a gain of 27 per cent. as compared with the 260,394 tons produced during the corresponding period of last year. This year's output included 314,723 tons of steel ingots and 15,936 tons of direct steel castings; all of the ingots and 5 per cent. of the castings were produced for the further use of the makers, the balance of the castings being made for sale.

Refinancing for West Dome Mines

AFTER long and bitter discussion, shareholders of Consolidated West Dome Lake Mines, Limited, at the special general meeting held prior to the adjourned annual meeting, approved the by-law proposed by the directors to sell the assets of the existing company to a new enterprise with an authorized capital of 7,000,000 shares with no par value. Under the terms of the by-law each shareholder of Consolidated West Dome Lake will receive one share of new stock for every two of the old now held.

Of the 3,500,000 shares remaining under an agreement reached the directors will take 667,000 shares at 15 cents a share, while the balance of 2,883,000 shares wil be offered first to shareholders only at 10 cents per share with the right to subscribe for one share for each two of Consolidated West Dome Lake now held and will be allotted pro rata in event of not being enough shares to give one for two. One shareholder expressed an opinion that the directors' holdings of 667,000 shares of the new company should be pooled, and Sir Henry Pellatt replied that as far as he was concerned he was agreeable.

Most of the contention centred on the over-issue of 1,893,234 shares of the company reported by the auditors, the liability of the directors for this state of affairs, and the possibility of recovery of the amount from the transfer company. It was only after assurance had been given by the solicitors that whatever action was taken regarding the by-law would not prejudice any case there might be that the matter was brought to a vote.

At the annual meeting which followed, the operating account for the first quarter of 1927 was presented and showed expense in excess of revenue amounting to $25,923.18. The report of D. M. McPhail, resident manager, for the first four months of he year showed 9,838 tons of ore milled, with a gross value of $52,623.50, and a net value recovered of $48,441.35. On the 900 foot level a new lens of ore had been developed 150 feet long, 5 feet wide and giving an average value of $7.50, he said. The old board of directors was re-elected.

Noranda Acquires Control of Important Properties

ONE of the most important developments to date in the Quebec mining field was completed a few days ago with the acquisition by Noranda Mines, Limited, of the majority interest in the Waite-Montgomery and Alderson-MacKay properties formerly held by N. A. Timmins, Inc. It is understood that the transaction will not necessitate any new financing for Noranda Mines, payment for the Timmins interests being made in Noranda treasury shares.

N. A. Timmins, Inc., owned an 81 per cent. interest in Waite-Montgomery and a 65 per cent. interest in Alderson-MacKay. Under the terms of the agreement by which the latter property was acquired by the Timmins interests, additional stock was to be acquired as money was spent in development work. Thus Noranda secures an interest of approximately 70 per cent. in the Alderson, and this will be increased to about 75 per cent. as further money is spent on the property.

The ore reserves of the Horne property were conservatively estimated at $25,100,000 by Ernest Hibbert, General Manager of Horne Copper Corporation, in his annual report. Waite-Montgomery ore reserves are estimated at $11,000,000, and those of Alderson-MacKay at about $3,000,000. The latter estimate does not mean a great deal, since Towagmac Exploration, which as been in charge of Alderson-MacKay operations, had merely to put down a single diamond drill hole recently to show 90 feet of massive chalcopyrite. On the conservative figures given above, the reserves of Noranda properties are increased by nearly 60 per cent. and stand at $39,100,000.

THE IDEAL TRIP FOR OVER DOMINION DAY

An excellent opportunity will be provided for visiting Atlantic City, the World's Playground, at low cost and minimum loss of time from business by the Pennsylvania Railroad—$16.80 Buffalo or Niagara Falls to Atlantic City and return. Through sleeping cars will be operated leaving Toronto at 7.45 p.m., Thursday, June 30th, arriving Atlantic City 11.00 a.m., Friday, July 1st. Tickets are good to return any time within sixteen days. Additional Seashore excursions July 15, 29, Aug. 12, 19, 26, and Sept. 2nd.

For tickets, reservations, etc., apply to H. E. Heal, Canadian Passenger Agent, 1002 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto. Telephone Elgin 7220.

More than 200,000 Motorists Say — "It's the Perfect Lubricant"

The mass judgment of 200,000 Canadian motorists is that "Marvelube is the finest of all motor oils."

These motorists own every known make of automobile and operate their cars under the varying conditions found in various parts of the Dominion. Thus, Marvelube has been put to the test—and has proved beyond all possibility of argument, its ability to stand up under the most severe conditions of heat and wear to which an automobile can be subjected.

Wholesale endorsement such as that furnished by 200,000 users should be sufficient to indicate the advisability of your trying this oil which others have found to give so outstanding an improvement in the lubrication of their cars.

Try a trial crank case filling. You will note improved operation almost immediately. The wear-reducing qualities will be proved with equal certainty after you have used Marvelube over a few months of operation.

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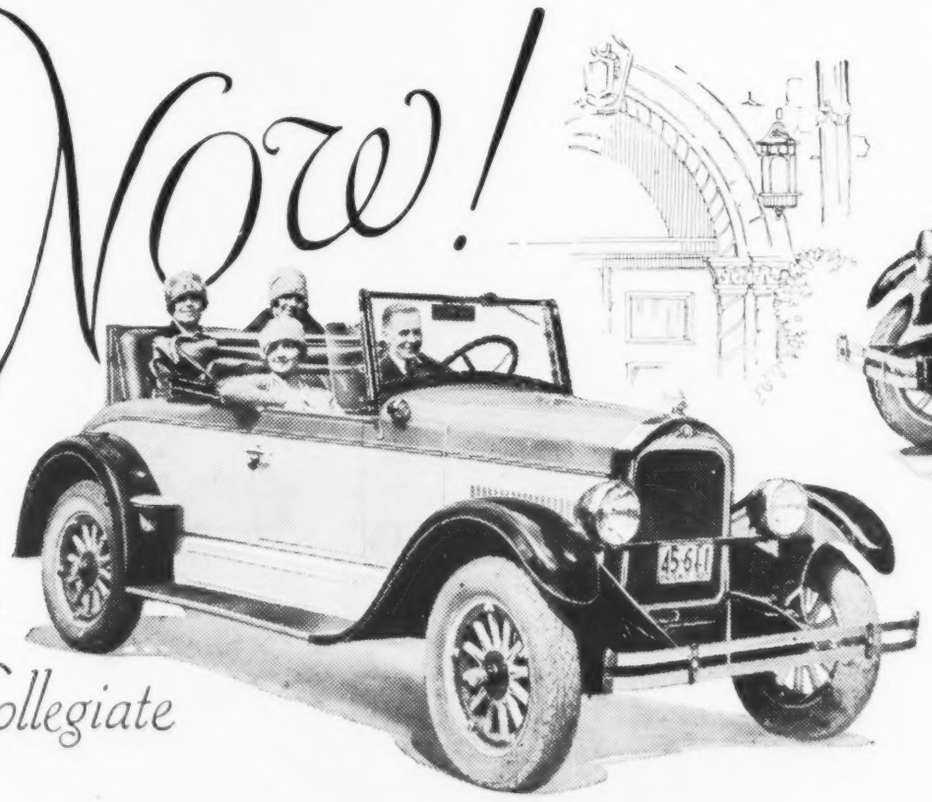
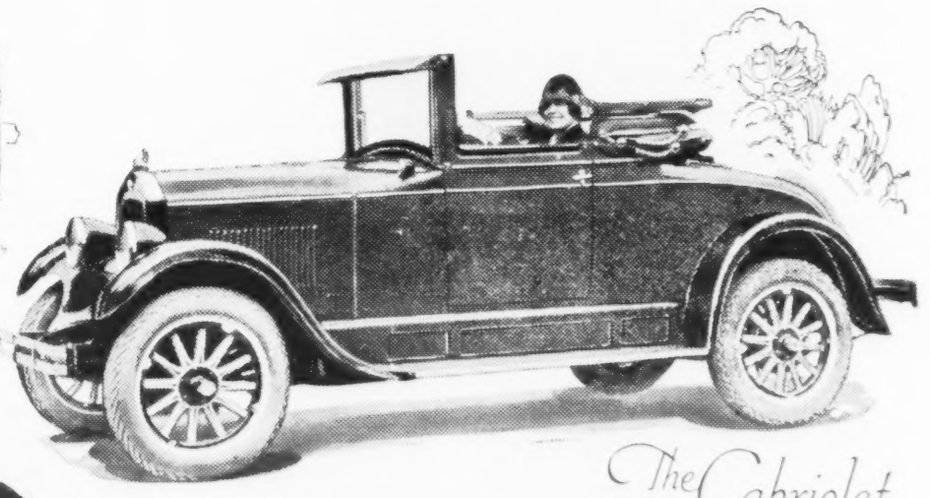


The Collegiate



The Cabriolet

NEW STAR CAR CREATIONS

Quality again Predominates in these New Models

"Collegiate" "Cabriolet"

The "Collegiate" is a Sport Roadster with Rumble Seat. In its brilliant colors and natural wood wheels it is most attractive. Bumper, bumperettes, windshield wings and automatic windshield wiper are standard equipment.

It has a four cylinder Red Seal "L"-head Continental motor, rubber mounted; full force feed lubrication and thermostatically controlled cooling system.

The "Cabriolet" combines style and comfort with utility. It has a distinguished appearance whether closed or open, as the smart Cabriolet top may be lowered for fine weather. The Rumble Seat is deep and roomy. Natural wood wheels add to the charm of the general color scheme.

It is powered with a six cylinder Red Seal "L"-head Continental motor having full force feed lubrication and thermostatically controlled cooling system.

DURANT Motors of Canada, Limited, today introduce the Cabriolet Six and the Collegiate Four—the most exclusive low-price automobiles ever to be offered to the Canadian public.

These two additions to the New Star Car line are correct in every detail. They are spacious, exceedingly comfortable, very smart in appearance and in their resplendent colors are not without a touch of the luxurious.

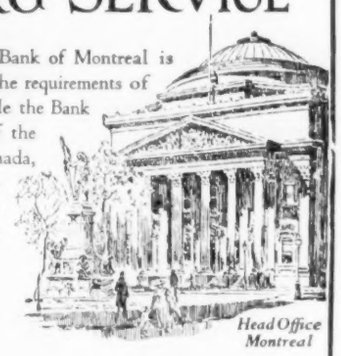
They possess all the mechanical features that have endeared the Star Car to an ever-increasing multitude of satisfied owners and will uphold the reputation for quality, economy and service which all New Star Cars enjoy.

You are cordially invited to examine these and other new models of the Star Car at your nearest dealer's—today—with the assurance of no obligation on your part.

DURANT MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA

BANKING SERVICE

THE service of the Bank of Montreal is measured only by the requirements of its customers. While the Bank co-operates with many of the largest enterprises in Canada, its service is equally extended to all of its clients. The Bank cordially welcomes small accounts.



Head Office Montreal

Total Assets in excess of $780,000,000

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

When In Doubt About a Business Deal—

First talk it over with your Bank.

This Bank Solicits Business Accounts.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1832

Capital, $10,000,000 Reserve, $19,500,000

Total Assets, $245,000,000

Your Only Cost $7

Parker Over-size Duofold must stay in perfect order or Parker makes it good without charge

So With the $5 Junior or Lady Duofold

There's everything in the Parker Duofold that skill and money can put into any pen:

Here the Non-Breakable Permanite barrel, instead of rubber, as formerly.

Here the everlasting Duofold Point—not a rigid point made solely to stand abuse—but a smooth-ground, instant-flowing, easy-writing point, tempered to yield to any hand, yet never lose its shape.

No pen ranks with Parker Duofold in writing excellence. Yet it defies all accidental breakage besides. And every Parker Duofold Pen must stay in perfect writing condition or we make it good without charge, if returned to us with 10c to cover return postage and insurance.

Step to the nearest pen counter and choose your point and colour. But for self-protection look for the imprint "Geo. S. Parker—DUOFOLD."

THE PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO 3, ONTARIO

Made in Canada —Same Price as in the States

Parker Duofold OVER-SIZE $7

Duofold Jr. $5 Lady Duofold $5

Brooks Steam Motors' Shareholders Ask for Independent Auditor to Inspect Affairs of Company

(*Continued from page* 13)

MR. F. W. WEGENAST claimed that of the $720,000 thus turned over to the two fiscal Companies, $400,000 went to Banking Service Corporation and the rest of it to Brooks Securities. Banking Service got this preferred stock and was to have a commission of 25 per cent. for taking it. As this commission of 25 per cent. was to be credited immediately on the price, it meant that the Banking Service Corporation had more than 100,000 shares of the amount already paid up as soon as the agreement was made. There was also a clause under the agreement by which they did not need to pay for the whole block until they got it. The balance sheet of the Company showed an item of $391,103.26 as due from subscribers and underwriters for stock subscribed for. The whole stock issued was shown as $1,765,370 fully paid and $734,630 subscribed and partly paid.

"Curiously enough," commented Mr. Wegenast, "on the return to the Government that stock (that is, $700,000) is not shown as issued."

Mr. Wegenast said that the lists of the Company should have been filed with the Government in February, but were not filed until some time afterwards when he had complained. Even then it was filed on the Provincial Government giving an undertaking that the lists would not be accessible without Mr. Vandervort and Mr. Slaght being given a chance to be heard.

"Before December, 1924, the Company had been operating under a Provincial Charter, and then you were asked in a circular letter dated January 2nd, 1925, to turn in the certificates you had in the Ontario Company and to get instead stock certificates for the same amount of shares in a new Company formed under the Dominion Companies' Act.

"Many shareholders did not turn in their certificates and they were still shareholders of the old Ontario Company."

Mr. Wegenast said that obstacles had been put in his way of securing a list of shareholders in the old Ontario company. He insisted and ultimately a book was shown him as the ledger containing the list. The book was two inches thick with an oil cover—loose leaf, of course. It would have about 400 pages with an account on each page.

"It had a brand new label on it," said Mr. Wegenast, "with brand new pages, unsoiled, after what should have been three or four years of wear, brand new tabs on the index, ink blue and not black with age. I said to Mr. Vandervort, 'I didn't think you could do it in the time. You must be fast workers.' He laughed very heartily and said, 'We did it all right.' (Laughter).

"I would like to throw out this warning to any employee of Brooks Steam Motors, Brooks Securities, or any other Brooks company, that if any other books are made or un-made or any pages misplaced, something else will be done than mention it at a shareholders' meeting. (Applause). I want to say it is one of the crudest pieces of business I have seen in my experience as a solicitor."

Proceeding, Mr. Wegenast told of accidentally coming across a book five minutes later which was the register of transfers, and it had five accounts of one share each. This was the real ledger of shareholders of the Ontario company and they had forgotten all about it. The Government return showed only five shareholders, and yet on his insistent demand they had produced a book 2 inches thick, containing names of shareholders of Ontario Company.

"I have seen enough to believe that the thing is honeycombed with that sort of thing. These things I have seen with my own eyes," said Mr. Wegenast.

A lawyer who stated that he represented shareholders in Montreal, who had told him that it was too late to do anything for Brooks Steam Motors, said that he had been interviewed by the solicitor of the company and asked what would satisfy him. He had replied that he wanted such men as Mr. James and Mr. Cook on the board of directors. He asked Mr. Wilkinson if he would answer "Yes" or "No" as to whether he would use his influence towards that end and vote for such a directorate.

"Yes or No," came from all parts of the hall.

"There is only one conclusion," said the lawyer, "if you don't say yes or no, and that is that you are saying exactly the same thing that I have been told for months from Brooks Steam Motors."

Mr. Wilkinson—"He talks about Mr. Cook, and I will talk about him. Mr. Cook was approached by these trouble makers, and he voted with us. He was disgusted."

"Well, then, will you put him on the directorate?" persisted the lawyer.

Mr. Wilkinson hesitated.

Another resolution requesting the shareholders to proceed with the work of organizing to procure representation on the directorate for those who had invested their money in the company was carried with only four dissentients.

Manitoba's Commissioner of Mines

PROFESSOR R. C. WALLACE, of the University of Manitoba, has been appointed commissioner of mines in that province. His duties will be to co-operate with the industrial development board, the chamber of mines, and other mining bodies, for the development of Manitoba's mineral resources. Dr. Wallace was commissioner for Northern Manitoba for five years under the Norris government. He will retain his position at the university, while acting as mining adviser to the government.

Australian Paper Industry May Oust Canadian Goods

LARGE scale experiments are now being made in Australia to demonstrate the possibility of developing a pulp and paper industry in the Commonwealth. At a recent meeting of the shareholders of Amalgamated Zinc (De Bavay's), Ltd., reports the Melbourne "Herald," a proposal of the directors was endorsed which includes taking up a 60 per cent. interest in a new company which has secured large cutting rights in the eucalyptus forests of Tasmania, a satisfactory arrangement for power, a mill site and port facilities.

The success of these experiments will mean the imposition of a high tariff on imported papers and newsprint. This will have an immediate reaction in Canada, where the pulp and paper industry is building up a large export trade to Australia under the 1925 trade treaty which permits free entry of newsprint into that country. Newsprint exports from Canada to Australia are now running at the rate of 35,000 tons a year.

As outlined by the chairman of the board of directors of Amalgamated Zinc, W. L. Baillieu, an important Melbourne capitalist, recent discoveries and research had made the development of a native industry much more feasible. It had been considered last year, he said, that a £5 a ton protective duty would be necessary to make the industry pay. The government had promised only a £4 duty, and for this reason the scheme had been abandoned.

Since then, however, a member of the board, Mr. Avery, had gone ahead with the proposition, and was now in a position to say that the whole project had become much more attractive. The process by which the eucalyptus wood is converted into paper had been improved and modified, and costs cut down. Terms for forest rights had also been improved, while government-owned electric power would be available. The new forest area is in south-east Tasmania, in the Huon valley, and a mill site on deep water had been secured.

The directors were now prepared to go ahead, and an expenditure of £50,000 was authorized to construct a test plant with a capacity of one ton a day with which the paper-making difficulties could be finally ironed out.

Bonds More Attractive

"BROKERS' loans have just expanded to the maximum of the year and almost to the previous high record; and the stock market is becoming increasingly sensitive to changes in the supply of funds available for lending on call," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States Financial Conditions in its current issue.

"The demand for funds is expanding much more in New York than in the interior and either this should attract money from the interior, or else, in case it fails to do so, it should result in firmer rates for call money. Normally the interior at this season should be able to lend freely in New York.

"Aside from call money, perhaps, interest rates in general should show a downward trend, and the bond market remains in a strongly fortified position. For the present, anyway, bonds look more attractive than stocks."

IF YOU'VE NEVER CAUGHT A LUNGE COME TO TIMAGAMI.

Have a regular holiday this year. Gather your gear together, pack your duffle and board the train for any of the fine resorts and camping territories scattered about Timagami. Up in these Northern woods you can have the kind of holiday you like best. Either "rough it" with tent and canoe, frying pan and camp fire—or have a fine vacation at the several modern hotels that provide homelike accommodations with all the thrills and atmosphere of the great woods.

Fishing, canoeing, camera hunting, loafing—you can do them all well in Timagami. Ask any Canadian National Railways Agent for illustrated booklets and full information.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

A Treasure House —*Then and Now*

In the crypt of an old English cathedral may be seen a pillar with a removable stone. Behind this stone, the monks of old used to keep the treasures of the abbey safe from robbers.

The modern treasure house is the Safety Deposit Vaults, built of steel and concrete and equipped with many scientific devices to protect their contents from loss, by fire or theft and from the burglar.

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The TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

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Toronto Montreal Ottawa Winnipeg Saskatoon Vancouver 8

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What stories they could tell—stories of investment successes and of failures, too; stories of invested estates built up consistently from small beginnings and now yielding a competence—other stories of investment plans well begun but later shattered by the lure of quick returns; stories of investments carefully diversified and closely fitted to the needs of the investor—other stories of slipshod selection, some good, some bad, but few fully meeting the investor's requirements; stories of investment funds maintained for years at a high level of safety through competent guidance and periodic attention—other stories of investment values once sound but now shrunken through inexperience or neglect; stories on every hand testifying that success in investment comes most surely to those who fortify their own judgment with that of experienced investment counsellors.

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SATURDAY NIGHT
WOMEN'S SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 21, 1927

An English Altar

Designed by Mr. William Rae for the Chapel of Bishop Bethune College at Oshawa, Ontario—A Beautiful Altar-Frontal in Pale Blue, Gold and Green, Executed by the Sisters of St. John the Divine

BEAUTIFUL WORK DONE BY THE SISTERS OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE OF TORONTO.

THIS interesting altar—a fine example of the pure English type, which has come down to us from the centuries—was designed by the well-known Toronto architect, Mr. William Rae, for the Chapel of Bishop Bethune College at Oshawa, Ontario. In our picture we see four riddel posts to which are attached riddels, with the tapestry which forms the dossal and wings suspended by laced cord. Each of the posts is surmounted by an angel, most chaste and beautiful in design, carrying a candle. These angels are the work of Miss Wylde, and the iridescent colors of their wings blend well with the blue and gold of the octagnal posts. At the base of one of the fore-posts is the school coats of arms and motto: "*Et pro eis ego*," and on the other is the eagle, the emblem of St. John, with the words "*Deus caritas est*."

The arrangement is such that the Altar appears to be partially enclosed, and the eye tends to be riveted upon it as the central point of the whole Church.

The two characteristics of this Altar which distinguish it from the Italian type are the riddel posts and the absence of what is known as a retable. In the Italian type of Altar the ornaments are placed on a shelf or ledge, whereas in the English type they are placed directly on the table itself. The whole effect of the English altar is very chaste and simple, tending in this respect to differ from the Italian type, which is sometimes too ornate.

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Many people are familiar with the hospital work of the Sisters of St. John the Divine; they know something of the history of that unique foundation—how the Mother Foundress, with three or four young women who formed the nucleus of the Order, volunteered their services to nurse the wounded soldiers in the North-West Rebellion of 1885, and how at the close of the Rebellion in the Autumn of 1885, the Sisters returned home to find that some friends of the Community had purchased and fitted up a house on Euclid Avenue to be used as a private hospital—the first in Toronto—and the nucleus of the present well-known institution on Major Street. Few people, however, know as much, relatively speaking, of the other activities of the Community. One of the most interesting of these is the Embroidery Department or "Church Work Room." Here those sisters who have a taste for the craft of the needle find scope for their artistic ability in ecclesiastical embroidery. So exquisite is their work that there is a demand for it not only in Canada, but in the United States, where some of it goes as far as California. Chasubles, Dalmatics, Tunicles, Stoles, and Maniples, Copes, and altar-frontals are all subjects for that art which in mediaeval times was one of the chief occupations of women of all ranks, and especially of women of the cloister. About half-a-dozen of the Sisters of St. John the Divine, with some paid assistants, are engaged in this work, which is doing so much to revive Beauty in every detail of the service of the Church.

A knowledge of Christian symbolism and the meaning of colors is a necessary part of the work of the ecclesiastical embroideress. Take, for example, the white, blue, green and gold colors of the altar and super-frontals of the Bishop Bethune College Altar—each of these colors symbolizes something. *White* is the emblem of purity, innocence, faith, life, joy and light; *blue* is the emblem of Heaven, and signifies sincerity, piety, godliness and divine contemplation; *yellow* or *gold* signifies the brightness and goodness of God, faith and fruitfulness; *green* signifies bountifulness, hope, mirth, youth and prosperity. White, red, green, violet and black are called canonical colors. *Red* is emblematical of the passion of our Lord, and the sufferings and martyrdom of the Saints; *violet* signifies passion, suffering, sorrow, humility, deep love and truth, and *black* signifies death, darkness, despair and mourning.

Equally interesting are some of the meanings attached to the flowers and figures that are frequently used in ecclesiastical embroidery. The *honeysuckle*, for example, symbolizes enduring faith; the *pomegranate* burst open and displaying seeds, was accepted in early times as an emblem of future life and hope in immortality; the *apple*, alluding to the fall of man, signifies original sin, the *oak* is a symbol of strength; the *lily* a sign of purity. An *anchor* is a symbol of hope, firmness and patience; an *arrow* is an emblem of martyrdom; the *Dove*, when used with the nimbus, is a symbol of the Holy Ghost; when used alone it is the emblem of purity and meekness; with an olive branch in the beak, it is an emblem of peace; the *dragon* is a symbol of the Evil Spirit; a *circle* or ring is an emblem of eternity.

The Convalescent

By V. H. Friedlaender

SYDNEY FIELDING, at her open bedroom window, felt her whole being flooded with ecstasy as the soft spring sights and sounds of the garden reached her. How good it was to be out of bed once more; to have no pain, no weariness: only this sense of lightness and slight giddiness that were the natural results of the long weeks of bed.

Bed!—she would not look at it, would not think of it. Bed stood for all the heavy days and unspeakable nights of her illness. But here, at the window, she could forget all that—except for the one exquisite thing that illness brought in its train when it had turned into convalescence. She remembered that thing now: to have been ill, and then to be better, *made the world anew for you.*

Once before she had tasted this same rapture of recovery, and in the spring. She had felt the same kind of delight—though far from the same degree. For, that time, it had been only an injured knee that had kept her a prisoner throughout a bleak February and March, and released her just in time to enjoy this same April garden.

However, the sensation had been keen enough even then, she remembered with a smile, to produce a poem. She had called the small thing "Convalescence"—and Lindon had loved it! How ridiculously proud Lindon was because she wrote verses: he, who had admittedly one of the finest intellects among the younger generation at the Bar. And how glad she was that he liked her verse, or anything that was hers, since he was not only her husband, but her lover, her friend, the answer to all the questions that she had ever asked of life. Lindon, Lindon!

She had almost forgotten, she found, that little four year old lyric, but it was fun now to reconstruct it, by means of a remembered phrase here, a clue in a rhyme there. At last she had it—all three verses of it—helped by the spring garden which had given it birth. But it was the middle verse that Lindon had praised, she remembered.

> The apple boughs were humming loud,
> Tangled in daylong bees:
> I knew not which was rose-white cloud,
> And which were rose-white trees.

She smiled again, happily, recalling Lindon's comment, made with that musing humor of his that so often set a Court in a ripple of appreciation rather than of open laughter.

"It shares," Lindon had said, "however faintly, the quality noticeable in Keats when he remarks to his nightingale,

> Thou wast not born for death, immortal Bird!
> No hungry generations tread thee down.

The evidence, that is to say, is in both cases a series of the most obvious lies: and yet it induces the most pleasurable sensations."

But she herself had liked best the last of her three verses, because that, as she had retorted to Lindon, was a plain matter of fact: it had *happened*, under her dazzled eyes.

> And then a bluebell tossed in air
> (Oh, unbelievable thing!)
> A butterfly as blue and fair
> As though itself took wing.

She leaned now farther out of the window—but it was no use. You had to be in the garden itself before you could see the bluebells. And, anyhow, things like that didn't happen twice; and, if they did, they wouldn't be the same . . .

No matter; the apple trees were in pink cloud again, there was the intoxicating hum of the bees, the heart-breaking loveliness of the two silver birches by the pool, and this trance, this sheer trance of rapture in the sun and the spring air and the medley of bird-song, and in being better, better!

She would not move from her place at the window. She had a nervous, foolish fear that to move might bring back upon her the cruel grip of her illness, her pain. Time enough to move when someone came to the doctor, or a nurse or maid, bringing her something to be swallowed out of that eternal basin; perhaps even Lindon. Oh, she hoped it would be Lindon! She wanted to tell him how much better she was, to surprise him with her recovered gaiety and youth.

It was Lindon. On an impulse of mischief she did not move, even then. The long winter curtains were still up at the windows, and the spring air had blown one of them about her so that she was concealed by it. And Lindon, of course, would expect to find her, as usual, in bed.

He did expect it, for he shut the door behind him and walked towards the bed.

But at the same instant all thought of mischief or gaiety, even of her illness and her convalescence, was obliterated from her mind. For something was the matter with Lindon. That look of blankness, of frozen expressionlessness? She who knew, by the light of love, all his looks, knew this one, too. It meant that he was hurt, suffering behind that proud mask of self-control. She had seen the look before; only—never as bad. Oh, who could have hurt Lindon till he looked like this? She *could* not move now—because of the shock of that agony which Lindon's face held, and had communicated to her.

He had reached the bed now; he was standing beside it absorbed, looking at the wall beyond.

"It must be something awful," she thought in terror, "for him not even to notice that I'm up."

And then, in her longing to help him, she found herself able to approach Lindon from behind, ready to comfort him whenever he should hear her and turn.

But he neither heard her nor turned. Suddenly he swayed where he stood, as though someone had struck him a crashing blow between the shoulders. And then he was on his knees beside the bed.

She stared at his back with a strange new feeling, a feeling of extreme danger, and of the necessity for caution. She would stay just as she was, she decided in panic, just so, not moving even her eyes, not trying to see what Lindon was doing, but simply looking at his back as he bent over the bed. Above all things she would not look at the bed itself. She hated the bed! It had clutched her for so long, tortured her—and now it had let her go.

But Lindon's head had dropped forward, and one sound came from him; one dreadful, strangled sound. Because of that, she had to take her eyes off Lindon's back—she had to!—and let them travel as far as his head . . .

And then at last she saw the bed, saw what Lindon was doing. He was kissing her dead face on the pillow.

The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon and their Staff at Government House, Regina. Lieutenant-Governor Newlands and his daughter are seated right and left of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon.
—*Photo by Rossie.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TOUR OF CANADA

His Excellency, Lord Willingdon and Lady Willingdon photographed as they were leaving Regina for the east after a tour of the Dominion.
—*Photograph by courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway*

Nymph in the Brake

Nymph in the brake, thou fair deceiver, hence,
Nor with thy treacherous seeming mock the sense!

I thought you thorn to sudden blossom burst;
I dreamt that Spring flashed forth; and wondering,
"Whence," I cried, "This glow where 'twas December erst?"
Nymph in the brake, thou bright deceiver, hence!

I thought you woodland lane before me flowered;
That through its gloom a mystic opulence
Of dewy stars was on the brambles showered.
Nymph in the brake, thou vain deceiver, hence!

Nymph in the brake, arrived to mock the sense
With gleam and flight! Thou dear deceiver, hence!

—*Edward Thompson*

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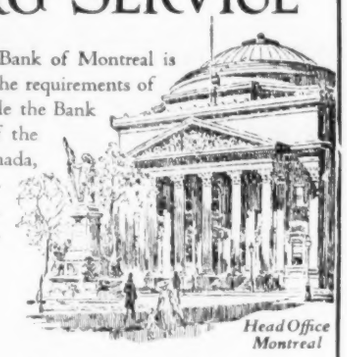
THE service of the Bank of Montreal is measured only by the requirements of its customers. While the Bank co-operates with many of the largest enterprises in Canada, its service is equally extended to all of its clients. The Bank cordially welcomes small accounts.



Head Office Montreal

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Here the everlasting Duofold Point—not a rigid point made solely to stand abuse—but a smooth-ground, instant-flowing, easy-writing point, tempered to yield to any hand, yet never lose its shape.

No pen ranks with Parker Duofold in writing excellence. Yet it defies all accidental breakage besides. And every Parker Duofold Pen must stay in perfect writing condition or we make it good without charge, if returned to us with 10c to cover return postage and insurance.

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Parker Duofold OVER-SIZE **$7**

Duofold Jr. $5 Lady Duofold $5

Brooks Steam Motors' Shareholders Ask for Independent Auditor to Inspect Affairs of Company

(*Continued from page* 13)

MR. F. W. WEGENAST claimed that of the $720,000 thus turned over to the two fiscal Companies, $400,000 went to Banking Service Corporation and the rest of it to Brooks Securities. Banking Service got this preferred stock and was to have a commission of 25 per cent. for taking it. As this commission of 25 per cent. was to be credited immediately on the price, it meant that the Banking Service Corporation had more than 100,000 shares of the amount already paid up as soon as the agreement was made. There was also a clause under the agreement by which they did not need to pay for the whole block until they got it. The balance sheet of the Company showed an item of $391,103.26 as due from subscribers and underwriters for stock subscribed for. The whole stock issued was shown as $1,765,370 fully paid and $734,630 subscribed and partly paid.

"Curiously enough," commented Mr. Wegenast, "on the return to the Government that stock (that is, $700,000) is not shown as issued."

Mr. Wegenast said that the lists of the Company should have been filed with the Government in February, but were not filed until some time afterwards when he had complained. Even then it was filed on the Provincial Government giving an undertaking that the lists would not be accessible without Mr. Vandervort and Mr. Slaght being given a chance to be heard.

"Before December, 1924, the Company had been operating under a Provincial Charter, and then you were asked in a circular letter dated January 2nd, 1925, to turn in the certificates you had in the Ontario Company and to get instead stock certificates for the same amount of shares in a new Company formed under the Dominion Companies' Act.

"Many shareholders did not turn in their certificates and they were still shareholders of the old Ontario Company."

Mr. Wegenast said that obstacles had been put in his way of securing a list of shareholders in the old Ontario company. He insisted and ultimately a book was shown him as the ledger containing the list. The book was two inches thick with an oil cover—loose leaf, of course. It would have about 400 pages with an account on each page.

"It had a brand new label on it," said Mr. Wegenast, "with brand new pages, unsoiled, after what should have been three or four years of wear, brand new tabs on the index, ink blue and not black with age. I said to Mr. Vandervort, 'I didn't think you could do it in the time. You must be fast workers.' He laughed very heartily and said, 'We did it all right.' (Laughter).

"I would like to throw out this warning to any employee of Brooks Steam Motors, Brooks Securities, or any other Brooks company, that if any other books are made or un-made or any pages misplaced, something else will be done than mention it at a shareholders' meeting. (Applause). I want to say it is one of the crudest pieces of business I have seen in my experience as a solicitor."

Proceeding, Mr. Wegenast told of accidentally coming across a book five minutes later which was the register of transfers, and it had five accounts of one share each. This was the real ledger of shareholders of the Ontario company and they had forgotten all about it. The Government return showed only five shareholders, and yet on his insistent demand they had produced a book 2 inches thick, containing names of shareholders of Ontario Company.

"I have seen enough to believe that the thing is honeycombed with that sort of thing. These things I have seen with my own eyes," said Mr. Wegenast.

A lawyer who stated that he represented shareholders in Montreal, who had told him that it was too late to do anything for Brooks Steam Motors, said that he had been interviewed by the solicitor of the company and asked what would satisfy him. He had replied that he wanted such men as Mr. James and Mr. Cook on the board of directors. He asked Mr. Wilkinson if he would answer "Yes" or "No" as to whether he would use his influence towards that end and vote for such a directorate.

"Yes or No," came from all parts of the hall.

"There is only one conclusion," said the lawyer, "if you don't say yes or no, and that is, that you are saying exactly the same thing that I have been told for months from Brooks Steam Motors."

Mr. Wilkinson—"He talks about Mr. Cook, and I will talk about him. Mr. Cook was approached by these trouble makers, and he voted with us. He was disgusted."

"Well, then, will you put him on the directorate?" persisted the lawyer.

Mr. Wilkinson hesitated.

Another resolution requesting the shareholders to proceed with the work of organizing to procure representation on the directorate for those who had invested their money in the company was carried with only four dissentients.

Manitoba's Commissioner of Mines

PROFESSOR R. C. WALLACE, of the University of Manitoba, has been appointed commissioner of mines in that province. His duties will be to co-operate with the industrial development board, the chamber of mines, and other mining bodies, for the development of Manitoba's mineral resources. Dr. Wallace was commissioner for Northern Manitoba for five years under the Norris government. He will retain his position at the university, while acting as mining adviser to the government.

Australian Paper Industry May Oust Canadian Goods

LARGE scale experiments are now being made in Australia to demonstrate the possibility of developing a pulp and paper industry in the Commonwealth. At a recent meeting of the shareholders of Amalgamated Zinc (De Bavay's), Ltd., reports the Melbourne "Herald," a proposal of the directors was endorsed which includes taking up a 60 per cent. interest in a new company which has secured large cutting rights in the eucalyptus forests of Tasmania, a satisfactory arrangement for power, a mill site and port facilities.

The success of these experiments will mean the imposition of a high tariff on imported papers and newsprint. This will have an immediate reaction in Canada, where the pulp and paper industry is building up a large export trade to Australia under the 1925 trade treaty which permits free entry of newsprint into that country. Newsprint exports from Canada to Australia are now running at the rate of 35,000 tons a year.

As outlined by the chairman of the board of directors of Amalgamated Zinc, W. L. Baillieu, an important Melbourne capitalist, recent discoveries and research had made the development of a native industry much more feasible. It had been considered last year, he said, that a £5 a ton protective duty would be necessary to make the industry pay. The government had promised only a £4 duty, and for this reason the scheme had been abandoned.

Since then, however, a member of the board, Mr. Avery, had gone ahead with the proposition, and was now in a position to say that the whole project had become much more attractive. The process by which the eucalyptus wood is converted into paper had been improved and modified, and costs cut down. Terms for forest rights had also been improved, while government-owned electric power would be available. The new forest area is in south-east Tasmania, in the Huon valley, and a mill site on deep water had been secured.

The directors were now prepared to go ahead, and an expenditure of £50,000 was authorized to construct a test plant with a capacity of one ton a day with which the paper-making difficulties could be finally ironed out.

Bonds More Attractive

"BROKERS' loans have just expanded to the maximum of the year and almost to the previous high record; and the stock market is becoming increasingly sensitive to changes in the supply of funds available for lending on call," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States Financial Conditions in its current issue.

"The demand for funds is expanding much more in New York than in the interior and either this should attract money from the interior, or else, in case it fails to do so, it should result in firmer rates for call money. Normally the interior at this season should be able to lend freely in New York.

"Aside from call money, perhaps, interest rates in general should show a downward trend, and the bond market remains in a strongly fortified position. For the present, anyway, bonds, look more attractive than stocks."

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A beautiful altar-frontal in pale blue, gold and green, with central figure of Madonna and Child, adorns the altar. This was designed by the Rev. E. Geldart, of London, England, and executed by the Sisters of St. John the Divine of Toronto. The super-frontal, in the same colors, with the words, "*Ave Maria*" in gold letters, is a Geldart design adapted by the Mother Foundress of the Community of St. John the Divine, and executed by the Sisters.

Many people are familiar with the hospital work of the Sisters of St. John the Divine; they know something of the history of that unique foundation—how the Mother Foundress, with three or four young women who formed the nucleus of the Order, volunteered their services to nurse the wounded soldiers in the North-West Rebellion of 1885, and how at the close of the Rebellion in the Autumn of 1885, the Sisters returned home to find that some friends of the Community had purchased and fitted up a house on Euclid Avenue to be used as a private hospital—the first in Toronto—and the nucleus of the present well-known institution on Major Street. Few people, however, know as much, relatively speaking, of the other activities of the Community. One of the most interesting of these is the Embroidery Department or "Church Work Room." Here those sisters who have a taste for the craft of the needle find scope for their artistic ability in ecclesiastical embroidery. So exquisite is their work that there is a demand for it not only in Canada, but in the United States, where some of it goes as far as California. Chasubles, Dalmatics, Tunicles, Stoles, and Maniples, Copes, and altar-frontals are all subjects for that art which in mediaeval times was one of the chief occupations of women of all ranks, and especially of women of the cloister. About half-a-dozen of the Sisters of St. John the Divine, with some paid assistants, are engaged in this work, which is doing so much to revive Beauty in every detail of the service of the Church.

A knowledge of Christian symbolism and the meaning of colors is a necessary part of the work of the ecclesiastical embroideress. Take, for example, the white, blue, green and gold colors of the altar and super-frontals of the Bishop Bethune College Altar—each of these colors symbolizes something. *White* is the emblem of purity, innocence, faith, life, joy and light; *blue* is the emblem of Heaven, and signifies sincerity, piety, godliness, and divine contemplation; *yellow* or *gold* signifies the brightness and goodness of God, faith and fruitfulness; *green* signifies bountifulness, hope, mirth, youth and prosperity. White, red, green, violet and black are called canonical colors. *Red* is emblematical of the passion of our Lord and the sufferings and martyrdom of the Saints; *violet* signifies passion, suffering, sorrow, humility, deep love and truth, and *black* signifies death, darkness, despair and mourning.

Equally interesting are some of the meanings attached to the flowers and figures that are frequently used in ecclesiastical embroidery. The *honeysuckle*, for example, symbolizes enduring faith, the *pomegranate*, burst open and displaying seeds, was accepted in early times as an emblem of future life and hope in immortality; the *apple*, alluding to the fall of man, signifies original sin; the *oak* is a symbol of strength; the *lily* a sign of purity. An *anchor* is a symbol of hope, firmness and patience; an *arrow* is an emblem of martyrdom; the *Dove*, when used with the nimbus, is a symbol of the Holy Ghost; when used alone it is the emblem of purity and meekness; with an olive branch in the beak, it is an emblem of peace; the *dragon* is a symbol of the Evil Spirit; a *circle* or *ring* is an emblem of eternity.

BEAUTIFUL WORK DONE BY THE SISTERS OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE OF TORONTO.

The Convalescent

By V. H. Friedlaender

SYDNEY FIELDING, at her open bedroom window, felt her whole being flooded with ecstasy as the soft spring sights and sounds of the garden reached her. How good it was to be out of bed once more; to have no pain, no weariness: only this sense of lightness and slight giddiness that were the natural results of the long weeks of bed.

Bed!—she would not look at it, would not think of it. Bed stood for all the heavy days and unspeakable nights of her illness. But here, at the window, she could forget all that—except for the one exquisite thing that illness brought in its train when it had turned into convalescence. She remembered that thing now: to have been ill, and then to be better, *made the world anew for you*.

Once before she had tasted this same rapture of recovery, and in the spring. She had felt the same kind of delight—though far from the same degree. For, that time, it had been only an injured knee that had kept her a prisoner throughout a bleak February and March, and released her just in time to enjoy this same April garden.

However, the sensation had been keen enough even then, she remembered with a smile, to produce a poem. She had called the small thing "Convalescence"—and Lindon had loved it! How ridiculously proud Lindon was because she wrote verses; he, who had admittedly one of the finest intellects among the younger generation at the Bar. And how glad she was that he liked her verse, or anything that was hers, since he was not only her husband, but her lover, her friend, the answer to all the questions that she had ever asked of life. Lindon, Lindon!

She had almost forgotten, she found, that little four year old lyric, but it was fun now to reconstruct it, by means of a remembered phrase here, a clue in a rhyme there. At last she had it—all three verses of it—helped by the spring garden which had given it birth. But it was the middle verse that Lindon had praised, she remembered.

The apple boughs were humming loud,
Tangled in daylong bees:
I knew not which was rose-white cloud,
And which were rose-white trees.

She smiled again, happily, recalling Lindon's comment, made with that musing humor of his that so often set a Court in a ripple of appreciation rather than of open laughter.

"It shares," Lindon had said, "however faintly, the quality noticeable in Keats when he remarks to his nightingale,

Thou wast not born for death, immortal Bird!
No hungry generations tread thee down.

The evidence, that is to say, is in both cases a series of the most obvious lies: and yet it induces the most pleasurable sensations."

But she herself had liked best the last of her three verses, because that, as she had retorted to Lindon, was a plain matter of fact: it had *happened*, under her dazzled eyes.

And then a bluebell tossed in air
(Oh, unbelievable thing!)
A butterfly as blue and fair
As though itself took wing.

She leaned now farther out of the window—but it was no use. You had to be in the garden itself before you could see the bluebells. And, anyhow, things like that didn't happen twice; and, if they did, they wouldn't be the same . . .

No matter; the apple trees were in pink cloud again, there was the intoxicating hum of the bees, the heart-breaking loveliness of the two silver birches by the pool, and this trance, this sheer trance of rapture in the sun and the spring air and the medley of bird-song, and in being better, better!

She would not move from her place at the window. She had a nervous, foolish fear that to move might bring back upon her the cruel grip of her illness, her pain. Time enough to move when someone came in: the doctor, or a nurse or maid, bringing her something to be swallowed out of that eternal basin; perhaps even Lindon. Oh, she hoped it would be Lindon! She wanted to tell him how much better she was, to surprise him with her recovered gaiety and youth.

It was Lindon. On an impulse of mischief she did not move, even then. The long winter curtains were still up at the windows, and the spring air had blown one of them about her so that she was concealed by it. And Lindon, of course, would expect to find her, as usual, in bed.

He did expect it, for he shut the door softly and walked towards the bed.

But at the same instant all thought of mischief or gaiety, even of her illness and her convalescence was obliterated from her mind. For something was the matter with Lindon. That look of blankness, of frozen expressionlessness? She who knew, by the light of love, all his looks knew this one, too. It meant that he was hurt, suffering behind that proud mask of self-control. She had seen the look before, only—never as bad. Oh, who could have hurt Lindon till he looked like this? She could not move now—because of the shock of that agony which Lindon's face held, and had communicated to her.

He had reached the bed now; he was standing beside it absorbed, looking at the wall beyond.

"It must be something awful," she thought in terror, for him not even to notice that I'm up.

And then, in her longing to help him, she found herself able to approach Lindon from behind, ready to comfort him whenever he should hear her and turn.

But he neither heard her nor turned. Suddenly he swayed where he stood, as though someone had struck him a crushing blow between the shoulders. And then he was on his knees beside the bed.

She stared at his back with a strange new feeling, a feeling of extreme danger, and of the necessity for caution. She would stay just as she was, she decided, perfectly still, just so, not moving even her eyes, not trying to see what Lindon was doing, but simply looking at his back as he bent over the bed. Above all things, she would not look at the bed itself. She hated the bed! It had clutched her for so long, tortured her—and now it had let her go.

But Lindon's head had dropped forward, and one sound came from him, one dreadful, strangled sound. Because of that, she had to take her eyes off Lindon's back—she had to!—and let them travel as far as his head . . .

And then at last she saw the bed, saw what Lindon was doing. He was kissing her dead face on the pillow.

The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon and their Staff at Government House, Regina. Lieutenant-Governor Newlands and his daughter are seated right and left of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon.
—*Photo by Rouse.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TOUR OF CANADA

His Excellency, Lord Willingdon and Lady Willingdon photographed as they were leaving Regina for the east after a tour of the Dominion.
—*Photograph by courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway*

Nymph in the Brake

Nymph in the brake, thou fair deceiver, hence,
Nor with thy treacherous seeming mock the sense!

I thought you thorn to sudden blossom burst;
I dreamt that Spring flashed forth, and wondering,
"Whence?"
I cried, "This glow where 'twas December erst?"
Nymph in the brake, thou bright deceiver, hence!

I thought you woodland lane before me flowered;
That through its gloom a mystic opulence
Of dewy stars was on the brambles showered.
Nymph in the brake, thou vain deceiver, hence!

Nymph in the brake, arrived to mock the sense
With gleam and flight! Thou dear deceiver, hence!

—*Edward Thompson.*

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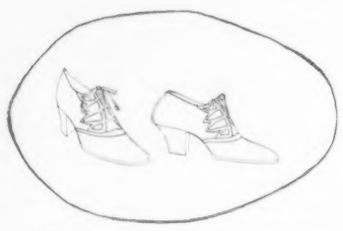

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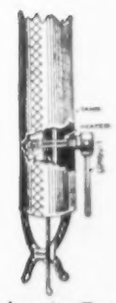

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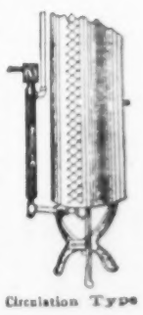

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LONDON LETTER

THE glorious weather which we have enjoyed of late makes one think of gardens, and English gardens are something of which to dream. It has always seemed a pity that visitors to this country had so few opportunities of seeing really beautiful English gardens. True there are a few always open to the public on payment of a small fee for charity, but these are the grounds of the great houses which are among the sights of England. The gardens of most of the "nobility and gentry," as the old-fashioned books and advertisements say, are closed and hidden behind high walls.

English Gardens

Now a great change has come. Someone with sympathy and perception suggested that people should be asked to open their gardens for a small fee to be given to the Queen Alexandra Memorial Fund. The idea was taken up most generously and this June when you come here you can pay your shilling and walk about in some of those sheltered places which enshrine the very heart of this dear England.

Close to London, for example, there is Ham House, Richmond, the home of the Earl of Dysart, Syon House, Brentford, owned by the Duke of Northumberland, and one or two others in the Hampstead neighborhood and elsewhere. Then in Surrey, which is within easy reach of London, there is Albury Park, near Guildford, owned by the Duke of Sutherland (who has lent or rented one of his other houses in Surrey to the Prince of Wales), and the Manor House, Haslemere, also Ockham Park, Ripley, where Mary, Countess of Lovelace lives, while Sir William Berry, now the greatest newspaper owner in the country, with other large interests besides, has consented to show the gardens of his country house, Barrow Hills, Chertsey. Colonel Claude Lowther opens the gardens of Hurstmonceaux Castle in Sussex, and the Duchess of Norfolk shows the grounds of Arundel Castle. In Kent, also not far off if London is your centre, Ightham Mote, Sevenoaks, will be open, and that exquisite place, Knowle Park, also near Sevenoaks and Tonbridge, Penshurst Place, also famous, may be seen.

The Marquess of Salisbury is allowing the gardens of Hatfield House to be opened, and the Bishop of St. Albans invites you to pay your shilling to see the grounds of Abbey Gate House. For my own part, if I had to choose what sights to see and what to omit (however regretfully), I would give up a good many in exchange for these lovely English gardens. And I quite forgot to say that the King and Queen are allowing Sandringham gardens to be opened to the public. The gardens are to be shown in June, but I have no idea if the privilege is to be extended beyond that time.

* * *

THE Rev. Prebendary Gough, chairman of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf which sends British teachers to Western Canada, is a lover of Canada, and a staunch upholder of the British Empire, as I have mentioned before. Among his activities is this Fellowship which works to educate the new settlers in the far West. The annual meeting of the Fellowship takes place shortly, and I see that the Bishop of Qu'Appelle is among the speakers, together with Earl Beauchamp, K.G., and the Bishop of Norwich. I hear also that the Countess of Clarendon has taken a most kindly interest in the Fellowship to the extent, among other things, of asking the Rev. P. J. Andrews, the secretary, to speak at a meeting in Watford, where Mr. John Buchan, the author, and now M.P., also spoke.

English Teachers

* * *

MRS. ELLIOTT LYNN, the famous flying woman, and the upholder of sports for women, lately returned from a tour in Africa, and spoke the following evening at the annual dinner of the Efficiency Club, which is composed of progressive business and professional women.

Flying Women

She was most interesting about civil aviation, not only for women, but as a general question, and we groaned a bit to hear that as Germany had not been allowed to build airships for military purposes she built them for commercial uses, and was far ahead of this country in that matter.

The audience smiled when Mrs. Lynn, who is young and pretty and not one's conventional idea of a woman aviator, said that flying was the safest method of locomotion there was, and we also felt pleased when she spoke of the door to commercial aviation being opened to women, now that women are to be permitted to operate commercial aircraft provided they hold "B" licenses, and present themselves for medical examination every three months. The re-examination for men, by the way, takes place every six months. So far only one British woman has qualified, and the English, French and German airlines are already explaining through the press why they do not and will not employ women even when they are qualified. However the flying day is still young. We may see stranger things than women having equal rights in the air. Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, is much in sympathy with the idea of women qualifying as pilots and getting posts of the kind.

LADY OXFORD AND ASQUITH
A recent Snapshot.

* * *

THE opening of the Royal Academy which marks the opening of the London Season, is always a great social event. The show starts off with the Private View, to which everyone who is anyone in the big world is invited, and it is a truism that people go to see each other and the pictures take a back seat. The Private View is followed by the great Royal Academy banquet, held in one of the long galleries. This is described as the most exclusive affair of the kind given in England, and invitations are greatly prized.

Royal Academy

A Royal prince, members of the Government, artists, writers, scientists, the Army and Navy, and heads of the various professions are found in the list of guests, and the speeches are always widely quoted. This year Prince Henry again spoke, and made some amusing references to the link between artists and hunting men, and Mr. Winston Churchill rhapsodied over the pleasures of being an artist, which led another speaker to give a sly dig about income tax, but I daresay the artists would have been glad to know what the famous men at the dinner said about the pictures on the walls. These I may say make up a very good Academy. In fact, it has had less severe criticism than I remember for some time. In this connection I am feeling conceited, for at the Private View I noted a few as specially good and was gratified to find that my pet pictures are among those greatly praised. One of them is the portrait of Miss Lawrence (late of Roedean School) by Orpen; another the portrait of three beautiful Indian girls, the daughters of Mr. Sen, but I am not enthusiastic over the great painting of the Queen, though it makes Her Majesty look properly stately and handsome. The picture of the year seems to be Mrs. Dod Proctor's "Morning." As a painting it is undeniably fine, with more the effect of sculpture than painting, but as a picture I do not

(Continued on Page 35)

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Canadian Women *in the* Public Eye

Miss Effie J. Taylor

TO BE the first person in the world to be appointed to a Professorship of Psychiatric Nursing, the first Canadian woman to receive an Honorary degree from an American University—such are the distinctions won by Miss Effie J. Taylor, a native of Hamilton, Ontario.

American newspapers have been devoting much space to this unique appointment just announced by Yale University. To quote Dean Goodrich of the Yale School of Nursing as reported in the "New York Times"—"Professor Taylor's appointment is of widespread interest and importance, for she will hold the first Professorship in the world in Psychiatric nursing. With the increasing understanding of the causes and treatment of mental disorders and their prevention through mental hygiene, there has come a demand for nurses qualified by special preparation for this exceedingly important and interesting aspect of disease. The growing understanding of the interrelation between the physical and mental has also called for the inclusion of the subject in the basic curriculum of Schools for Nursing".

MISS EFFIE J. TAYLOR, M.A.

From this announcement the inference is that Miss Taylor will not only instruct nurses who intend to specialize in the care of the mentally ill, but will teach medical psychology to nurses in general. This leads one to hope that a new era in the training of nurses for the sick has been opened. Canadians will be proud of the fact that one of their fellow-country women was the pioneer, not only of Canada and the United States but of the whole world.

The appointment of Miss Taylor as a member of the faculty of the Yale School of Nursing was based, we are told, not only on her exceptional ability fully demonstrated as a teacher and administrator but on her unusual knowledge of the field of psychiatric nursing. When the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic was established at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Professor Taylor was appointed as director of Nursing Service as a result of her study and actual experience in various State and private mental hospitals. She directed the policies of the nursing service of this clinic for seven years, demonstrating the value of highly qualified nurses in the care of patients with mental diseases.

The School of Nursing of Yale University was established in 1923 by a gift from the Rockefeller Foundation. Its aim is to develop a program of education which will make an important contribution to the field of preventive medicine. Developments in preventive medicine have made a reshaping of nursing education necessary, and the Rockefeller Foundation appropriation permits experimentation along these lines. In its curriculum the School has broken away from the present apprenticeship system of nurse training and focused its attention upon the educational training of the student, eliminating many routine tasks which contribute little or nothing to this training. Under this educational plan the period of nursing preparation has been shortened to twenty-eight months.

Miss Taylor was born in Hamilton, Ontario, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Taylor. She was educated at the Hamilton Collegiate Institute and the Wesleyan Ladies' College, making a special study of music and elocution before entering the Johns Hopkins Hospital Training School from which she received her R. N. in 1907. Since following her chosen profession, Miss Taylor's career has been a distinguished one. She has been Associate Principal of the School of Nursing, Johns Hopkins Hospital, and Director of the Nursing Department, Phipps Psychiatric Clinic School of Nursing, and in 1918-19 was Director of the Army School of Nursing, Camp Meade, the largest Nurses' Training Camp in the United States; and since 1923 has been Superintendent of Nurses, New Haven Hospital, and Associate Professor, Yale School of Nursing. Miss Taylor is already a Bachelor of Science of Columbia University, and now Yale University has honored itself and her by the conferring of an Honorary M. A. degree.

A distinctive contribution has been made by this Canadian nurse to her profession for her keen, trained mind is brimful of ideas as will be seen from an address given at the American Hospital Association Convention in Atlantic City when she urged the adoption of the case system of teaching, saying she believed the whole nursing situation would change if the cost of nursing service were estimated and provided for, and if students paid, in part at least, for their education. "Much has been said in recent years," said Professor Taylor, "about a decline in the spirit of nursing which has been attributed to the increased personal interest in the student and in her education, in other words, in the getting rather than in the giving. I would rather attribute it to a faulty method which has not made the patient the centre of things, the pivot on which the organization swings. The hospital should exist primarily for the patient, not the patient as a case, an appendix, a liver, a heart, or a brain, but the patient as a human being, a member of a family, a community, who is separated because of certain conditions, from his habitual environment. The nurse has a specific service to perform for that patient and her education should prepare her to intelligently work toward this end. If the emphasis is placed upon procedures and tasks instead of on the patient to be benefitted by the procedure or treatment, if the appearance of the bed or ward is more important than the happiness or comfort of the patient, then we must be content with a machine product."

Many who have suffered from Hospital red-tapism will greet these last words with a cheer.

As one reads the record of Miss Taylor's achievements one is impressed, but do we realize fully the years of intensive study, the concentration of effort, the sacrifice, the noble ideal behind it all. Another Canadian who trained at Johns Hopkins Hospital under Nurse Taylor tells with enthusiasm of her influence there, of her quick mind, her magnetic personality; how she used her early musical training to benefit her patients, introducing for instance, into the Hospital the singing of Carols on Christmas morning by Doctors and Nurses.

Humor in Hymns

Some Amusing Examples of Accents, Misreadings and Parodies

THE other day I came across a paragraph in a paper in which was contrasted the accent of the Cockney chorister and the curate fresh from his University. From the choir-boy: "Prise 'Im for 'Is grice and fivour." From the curate's stall: "Preese Him for His grease and fever", writes a clergyman in T. P.'s and Cassell's Weekly.

This amusing contrast set me thinking of the hymns which are at times deliciously humorous. The humor sometimes lies in the words, sometimes in the environment in which they are sung. There is nothing comical about the two hymns which begin: "O for a thousand tongues," and "Let all mortal flesh keep silence," except the fact that when I ask noisy children which of them they prefer they invariably choose the latter.

Children often misread hymns, with amusing results. After the singing of "Hark my soul! it is the Lord," a little girl appeared to be deeply impressed. And so she was. She loved the words about the bear. "What bear?" "Can a woman's tender care Cease towards the child *she bare.*" And, again, there is the misdeed of the infant Samuel which has caused much perplexity. In "Hush'd was the evening hymn" we are told:

The old man, meek and mild,
The priest of Israel, slept;
His *watch* the Temple child,
The little Levite kept.
Was he caught with that watch?

A vicar was once impressing upon his congregation that it was its duty to buy and read the tracts which were on sale at the back of the church. After his peroration was concluded, he announced the hymn "Rock of Ages". Perhaps he did not realize that one of its lines was thus: "When I soar through tracts unknown."

A raw recruit was at a parade service, and could not keep his eyes open during the sermon. His regimental number was 256. He awoke to hear the following announcement: "No. 256. 'Art Thou weary, art thou languid'." He rose to attention, saying, "Not 'arf, sir."

Spoonerisms in hymns are, of course, frequent, and once they have captured the tongue it is difficult ever to escape from them: "Conquering Kings" so easily becomes "Kinkering Kongs", "Loving Shepherd" "Shoving Leopard", "Death's dread sting" "Death's dead string", and so on.

Those who read these words will be conscious of their own slips in this way, and perhaps of quaint lines other than those which I have quoted. The hymnals abound in them. Parodies of hymns are not in good taste, and I refrain from quoting more than one, which arose out of a parochial storm over a suggested change of hymn books. The vicar received the following—vicious—addition to "We love the place":

We love the hymn-boards twain,
We find no fault in them,
For they do both contain
Mild hymns from A. and M.

I cannot refrain from concluding this article with a famous quip, in order to justify myself in any charge of flippancy: "Be *Moody* if you like, but never *Sankey*monious."

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Lovely Silk Hosiery in the new shades, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50

Many other styles to choose from

H. & C. BLACHFORD
LIMITED
286 YONGE ST South of Dundas St.

STOPS

TRAIN SICKNESS
Mothersill's prevents exhaustion, nausea, dizziness and faintness of Train Travel. Journey by Sea, Train, Auto, Car or Air in Health and Comfort. 33
75c. & $1.50 at Drug Stores or direct
The Mothersill Remedy Co., Ltd.
New York Montreal
Paris London
MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
25 Years In Use

"THANKS
for Sending me to the Fuller
DETROIT'S

Favorite Hotel
Facing Grand Circus Park, the heart of Detroit. 800 pleasant rooms, $2.50 and up
Ward B. James, Mgr., Detroit, Mich.
FULLER

for Every man

whose work or sport requires energy and vim
CLARK'S Pork and Beans
A delicious and strengthening food.
Sold everywhere
W. CLARK Limited, Montreal
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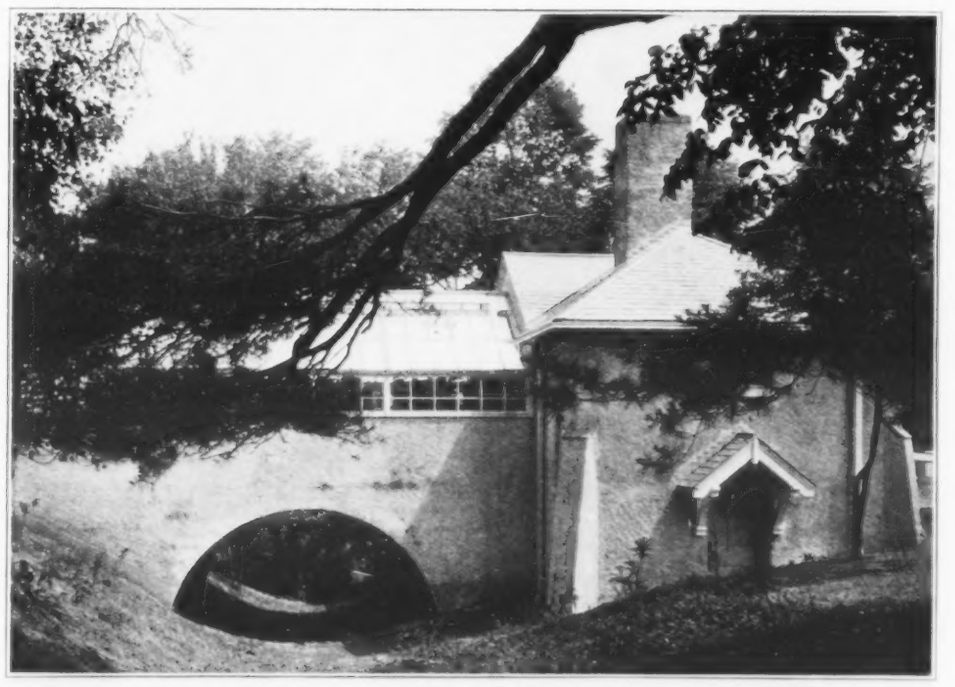


Greenhouse linked up with garage on the estate of Joseph Kilgour, Esq., Toronto, Ontario

Where Summer Says "Good Morning"

Each winter day June greets the possessors of this Lord & Burnham Glass Garden with the smile of Summer. Here is a pathway from home to garage banked with the beauty of a June morning. Through each changing season Summer breathes a welcome.

This link with garage and home is but one of the many architectural arrangements made possible with a Lord & Burnham Glass Garden. Let us send you our booklets illustrating scores of others.

Lord & Burnham Glass Gardens are made in styles and sizes to meet every architectural requirement. You will be surprised to learn how reasonable the cost. Write today.

Lord & Burnham Co. Limited
Builders of Greenhouses and Makers of Boilers
Head Office and Factory - St. Catharines, Ont.
Harbor Commission Bldg. - Toronto, Ont.
124 Stanley Street - - Montreal, Que.

Present-day dental findings urge the importance of starting early in children the habit of removing film twice daily from the teeth by Pepsodent. Gleaming smiles, the reward of daily care, bring charm and popularity in later life.

Mother! Look for Film

Every Day—on Child's Teeth

The film on teeth to which authorities ascribe many of your own and your children's tooth and gum disorders.

Send Coupon for 10-Day Tube Free

TEETH and gums are imperiled, say many authorities, by a film that forms on teeth.

Ordinary brushing having failed to combat it effectively, a new way in tooth cleansing has been advised. A way that differs in formula and effect from previous methods. These are embodied in the special film-removing dentifrice Pepsodent.

Now an effective film combatant

By running your tongue across your teeth, you will feel a film: a slippery sort of coating. Ordinary brushing does not remove it.

Film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That is why, according to leading dental opinion, teeth look dingy and "off color."

Film clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It invites and breeds the germs of decay. And that is why it is judged so grave a danger to the teeth by authorities.

Film is the basis of tartar. And tartar, with germs, is the chief cause of pyorrhea. That is why regular film removal is urged as probably first in correct gum protection.

Most dental authorities urgently advise thorough film removal at least twice each day. That is every morning and every night.

For that purpose, obtain Pepsodent, the special film-removing dentifrice, which leading dental authorities favor. Different from any other tooth paste.

Pepsodent curdles the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth in gentle safety to enamel. It combats the acids of decay and scientifically firms the gums. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And meets, thus, in all ways, the exactments of modern dental science.

On dental advice, people are adopting this new way of tooth cleansing. Obtain Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice, at drug stores. Two months' supply at a moderate price — or send coupon for 10-day tube. Use twice every day. See your dentist twice each year. Make both a habit.

FREE — 10-DAY TUBE

(Mail coupon to) Made in Canada

The Pepsodent Co.
Dept. 1419, 191 George St.,
Toronto 2, Ont., Canada

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

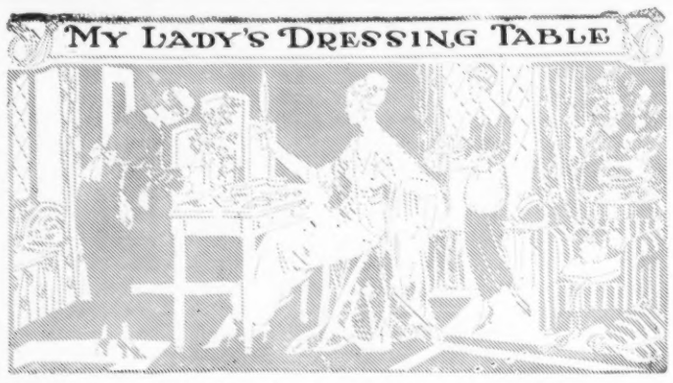
U.S. office: The Pepsodent Co.,
Dept. 8A, Wabash Ave., Chicago, U.S.A.

Only one tube to a family. 2511Can

PEPSODENT

The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

MY LADY'S DRESSING TABLE



THERE is no doubt about it—the short skirts which woman has donned this spring—or which Fashion has wished upon her—have occasioned comment yards longer than the aforesaid skirts, and ever so many times wider. Why men should concern themselves about the matter I do not understand.

Surely woman knows best for herself—and for the other woman—just how long skirts should be worn. However, every country on earth seems to be all a-flutter about the skirt of woman. In England, a member of the shocked sisterhood wrote to the president of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference beseeching him to ask the Archbishop of Canterbury to forbid the wearing of the abbreviated skirts. The president wisely forebore making such a request of the primate, and told the shocked sister that the length of the skirt was a matter for women to decide.

"Just the same," said Anne Worthington when we were discussing her latest gown, "I think there should be a skirt limit."

"Who would set it?" I asked.

"The wife of the Governor-General," said Anne.

"Anne," I said sternly, "I begin to suspect that you are a communist determined to make the consort of our Governor-General thoroughly unpopular. No woman would allow another woman to decide the length of her skirt."

"Well, anyway, it's no man's business. Suppose we were to interfere with their ties and hats. A nice riot there would be in every household. Just the same, I hope it isn't true that the next fashion will be skirts above the knees—with scallops."

* * *

ENOUGH has been said to the flapper, says a New York writer. The public prints are open to free discussion on the subject of their foolishness, their foibles and bad taste. But where do flappers get their taste? It's time, in my opinion, that someone had a heart-to-heart talk with the generation that precedes them.

Mothers of flappers may usually be divided into two groups — the kind that discounts good looks and the kind that overestimates it. But few of them are successful good-looks gardeners. They don't know what to do with their daughters and they don't know what to do with themselves.

The mother who lets herself run down at the heel and then tries to guide her daughter with moralizations about the beauties of a good life does not show sense. Whatever you may think about the frivolity of exterior decoration, you've got to realize that nowadays it counts. In cold dollars and cents it counts whether you want to sell it to a moving-picture producer or to use it to get a job behind the counter or to keep your husband interested or your children believing you're as clever as they'd like to think you.

A few generations back, mothers had so much to do what with bearing nine children, cooking, washing, ironing, spinning, sewing, mending, knitting, and binding up sore fingers that twenty-four hours were not quite enough. They smoothed back their hair at the end of the day and put on a clean apron, and no one with a heart in him could have borne to criticize them or to imply that they needed a manicure.

Mothers don't come that way any more—vacuum cleaners and small families and ready-made clothes and bakeries and careers and washing machines have changed things. For a long time they got away with hair straggles on the strength of the reputation their mothers had earned for them. But then their daughters began looking around and taking notes. The general average of hair-combing and wrinkle-removing had in the meantime risen and where were the mothers now, poor things? Way back in the procession with no alibi except the fact that they were mothers, which may be a good excuse for swimming the channel, but doesn't get you far in a court of your youngers.

Obviously these mothers didn't know about manicures and face powders and marcels. They themselves gave the lie to any pretensions of censorship that they attempted to set up over their offspring. They gave orders about rouge, threw up their hands about lipstick, and said that pimples were the will of God. But the blind can't lead the blind, especially when it's just a question of closed eyes and when the kittens are beginning to get theirs wide enough open to take in the state of their maternal parents' fur.

Not all mothers are seedy, certainly. There are also frivolous mothers, up-to-the-style mothers. Marcelled mothers who pride themselves that they never grow old. But curiously enough these seem to have their troubles too.

One of the gravest charges brought against flappers is that they aren't their age. If this is true, it *is* a grave charge, for any art ought to carry conviction of authenticity. Imitations are stupid. It's just as incongruous for a girl of sixteen to ape forty as it is for forty to ape sixteen.

Ah, but here you have it. If forty *does* ape sixteen how can it put into its voice the authority to convince its daughters of the error of their methods? It can't, and it's finding it out. The mother who's painfully young is no match in an argument with her daughter. If she tries to keep the girl down, to curtail cosmetics and dictate hairdressing, she gets quiet derision. If she tries to use the same artificial methods on her daughter that she uses on herself she gets acquiescence and the girl's chances of real good looks are spoiled. Or she drives her daughter to revolt and often a refusal to have anything to do even with cold cream.

The mother who's overzealous in the ways of beauty is responsible for a good many young plucked eyebrows and peroxided heads of hair. But she's also responsible for more mannish collars and soap-and-water doctrines than you'd believe. The teens are easily driven to extremes. If you want to convert your daughter to a lipstick, frown upon it. If you want to keep her off it, use just a little too much yourself.

The ordinary daughter likes to think that her mother knows everything. She likes particularly to feel that her mother is smart and up-to-date and good-looking and has all the outward characteristics of good taste and good grooming which count so

THE LATEST FROM PARIS

"Ile de France"—new ensemble for sports in oyster grey novelty wool trimmed in batik leather. From Premet, of Paris.

Says ELIZABETH ARDEN:

Wrinkles, flabbiness, a settled contour, a double chin, all come from relaxed muscles. An important part of every Elizabeth Arden Treatment is the patting with *Venetian Special Astringent*, to lift these flaccid tissues, to revive their firmness and elasticity, and to restore the keen smooth contour of youth. Make this a part of the daily care of your skin at home.

ELIZABETH ARDEN'S *Venetian Toilet Preparations are on sale at*

HENRY MORGAN & CO., LTD., *Montreal* W. P. LAROCHE, *Quebec*
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MAHONS LIMITED, *Halifax* W. F. C. BRATHWAITE, LTD., *Winnipeg*
CHAS. OGILVY, LTD., *Ottawa.*
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg

and at other smart shops all over Canada.

ELIZABETH ARDEN, 673 *Fifth Avenue, New York*

LONDON: 25 *Old Bond Street* PARIS: 2 *rue de la Paix*

To-night!

YOU must look even lovelier than he has dreamed—your hair gleaming—your eyes deep pools of glory—your arms warm ivory with never, never a trace of shadow.

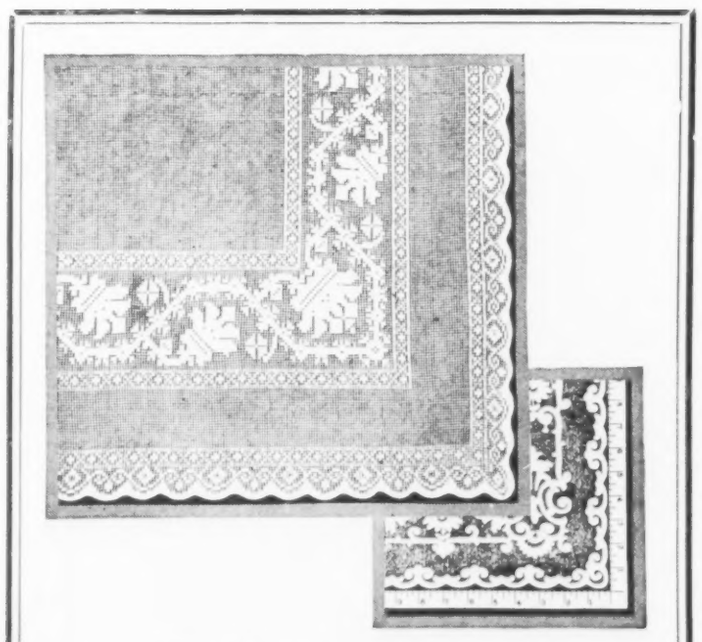
X-BAZIN will give your arms—underarm and fore-arm—and your neck this immaculate beauty. Pleasantly, safely, almost instantaneously, this marvellous French depilatory removes superfluous hair. It leaves the skin smooth and creamy and does not coarsen, darken, or increase future growth. And it is scented—so very delicately. For his sake and your own—use X-BAZIN to-night, of all nights!

Made in Canada by
HALL & RUCKEL, Inc.

X-BAZIN

Famous French Way of Removing Hair

Obtainable in Powder and Cream
Wholesale Agents for Canada:
Stenhouse Ltd., 35 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.



Like New!

"Like New" best describes our method of laundering and refinishing lace curtains. We absolutely retain original size, shape and mesh of all curtains—they hang alike in pairs. Straight edges, square corners, scallops even. We retain that soft lacy feel, with just sufficient sizing to make them "set pretty."

No Pin Holes, No Marks, just perfectly lovely, like new.

Phone Main 7486
And Our Driver Will Call.

RUGS, BLANKETS, PILLOWS, QUILTS
Cleansed to look like new.
ORIENTALS RECEIVE OUR SPECIAL CARE.

Blankets and Rugs moth-proofed with Larvex.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
LIMITED

"We Know How."

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

Famous Feet

..how they're kept free from corns

MARY MULHERN'S *Famous Feet*

"According to the magazine ads, one may have a personal blemish and still not know it."

So writes Mary Mulhern, lovely Follies beauty and famous dancer.

"But this isn't true of corns. When you get a corn, your foot promptly notifies you. And when you get the 'telegram', put in a call for Blue-jay."

* *

Always the safest and gentlest way to end a corn, Blue-jay for 1927 offers new refinements. A creamy-white pad instead of a blue one. A more flexible disc for the awkwardly placed corn. And a sprightly new package! . . . One plaster usually ends the corn. But even the rugged "old-timer" seldom needs more than two . . . The new 1927 Blue-jay in the new package costs no more . . . At all drug stores. *For calluses and bunions use Blue-jay Bunion and Callus Plasters.*

THE *New* Blue-jay

THE SAFE AND GENTLE WAY TO END A CORN

Face Powders are passé!

They only improve your complexion for a few fleeting moments. You must constantly resort to "touching up" to maintain the unstaple appearance they render. Moisture or perspiration destroy them utterly. Many women have found a more staple appearance of far greater beauty —the "24 hour complexion," rendered by

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM

"Beauty's Master Touch"

It gives to your skin a subtile, fascinating, pearly beauty that lasts. Moisture and perspiration have absolutely no effect upon it. Dance, play and enjoy any activity, fully confident that your complexion is as entrancing and seductive as when you first applied it.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream is antiseptic and astringent. Its use helps correct many blemishes and skin troubles. Made in white, flesh and rachel, also compacts.

M-29-7

Send 10c for Trial Size

Ferd. T. Hopkins & Son

Montreal, Quebec.

"DOMINO"

From Jeanne Lafitte, gives a modernistic interpretation to the vogue for black and white.

heavily with a girl of sixteen. Her own taste may not be faultless but she wants her mother's to be. If she suspects it isn't she swings rudderless or maps a defiant piratical course of her own.

The first duty of any mother is to make up her mind that good grooming is as necessary to any woman as roof and food and fire. If you're ignoring it yourself or bringing up your daughter to ignore it, you're an impractical parent, without due regard to the demands of modern life and thought. You might just as well decide to walk past traffic signs and advocate a diet of lobster and fried eggs.

Correspondence

Amit. Of course, you are quite right to wish to get rid of the "horrid little pimples." These, however, are seldom abolished by a merely external application. They are usually an indication of something wrong with digestion or faulty elimination of poisons. Yeast is generally the first resort of those so afflicted, and is to be commended to citizens of any age. Most of those who use it find nothing unpleasant about the taste, and actually come to enjoy it, while the effect is invariably stimulating. I am sure that you will find that it has a beneficial effect on the complexion. If the eruption becomes worse, ask the medical adviser what is the matter. However, I think, from what you say, it is a passing affliction, which will soon disappear.

* * *

Mayflower. So you belong to Nova Scotia, which claims you as the flower of that most picturesque province. I am sure that you must enjoy the springtime near the sea and hope that your summer holidays will bring all the happiness that you desire. There are so many beauty spots near home that a Nova Scotian is seldom tempted to wander from his own home town. I am pleased to hear that your golden locks are improving; and you are a lucky girl, indeed, to be able to keep the color light. There is so little golden hair in the drab old world that we are always glad to hear of another fuss who is squirrel-ing in that bliss the gold.

* * *

Rose. I wonder if you live up to your name and are a pink bloom of fragrance, gladdening the garden. As I read on I find that you are a white rose lamenting your lack of pinkness. Before you resort to rouge, consider if your pallor is not caused by not having enough sleep or by not eating the proper food. Rich food — especially pastry and sweets — will be found an enemy to rosy cheeks. Fortunately, at this time of the year, it is possible to get all the lettuce and asparagus and the rest of the vegetables so necessary to fitness. I haven't the ghost of an idea what a vitamine looks like, but I know that it is very important to possess one or two.

Valerie

Apology for Vanity

VANITY is as old as the human race and counted a chief failing of the gentler sex, the daughters of Eve rather than the sons of Adam being accused of it. And this despite the fact that from the fig-trees of Eden to the shops of Bond-street both sons and daughters have mostly shared and shared alike.

Clothes in every age have been made not to cover only but to adorn. Cowries and pearls are not merely forms of portable property.

Yet the vanity of man differs much from that of woman. Men as a rule, do not powder their noses or deftly wield the lip-stick; they carry no mirrors in dainty vanity-bags or scraps of film lace instead of manageable handkerchiefs. In the main, their satisfaction in themselves is of a sterner quality—often of the body but more often of the mind.

Men are vain of their real or fancied achievements, physical prowess, or mental superiority; and their vanity generally increases with their age; whereas women's generally does not. A vain young thing may be charming; a vain old woman is a rarity, fortunately, for she would be appalling.

But vain old men—and there are many—are ridiculous. At their time of life they ought to know better, for then the usefulness of vanity—as women realize—has gone. They are merely insufferable bores.

"Vain as a peacock!" Since we read into the "minds" of birds and animals only what we find within our own, we may well learn of peacocks. Nature has given to them what we must often procure somehow for ourselves. And who but a male moralist, grown old in moralizing—for moralists are all *old* men when they shoot their parthian shots at female vanities—would censure Nature?

Vanity and the adornments and poses of vanity serve Nature's ends. The peacock is not truly "vain" when the gorgeous display of his argosy secures for him a mate, but the urge of vanity in man achieves the same goal.

In most animals what passes thus for vanity is found in males. In man it is blended with coyness in the female. It serves its racial purpose and is wholly natural.

The male variety of vanity—having a good opinion of oneself—if a man lives up to it, makes for effort and achievement, and so serves both individual and race. The only kind of useless and therefore insufferable, vanity is the outworn relic of an overestimated past which holds no promise for the future.

Dignity of Elders

TO BE an elder of any Church of Scotland is a spiritual dignity to which nothing in England corresponds; and it is of interest to read that the Duke of Montrose has been ordained in that capacity as a member of the kirk session of Buchanan Parish Church, at Drymen. In the new elder's distinguished lineage, which includes the first Duke, executed during the Civil War, appears also the second, surprisingly distinguished in Burke as "called *The Good*." Of course, several Scottish peers have been High Commissioners to the Church of Scotland, but in the spiritual balances of that discriminating land many a man is accounted good enough for Holyrood who is not good enough for a kirk session.

A May Villanelle

May is exquisitely fair
As she goes upon her way,
Spreading pleasure everywhere.

Sunbeams tangled in her hair
In those tresses gladly stay,
May is exquisitely fair!

Merrily she flouts dull care,
For she loves to laugh and play,
Spreading pleasure everywhere.

All the tulips haste to wear
Their best gowns, "for see!" they say,
"*May* is exquisitely fair!"

And the other blossoms share
This desire: they too are gay
Spreading pleasure everywhere.

She is sweet beyond compare
For she comes again to-day,
May is exquisitely fair—
Spreading pleasure everywhere!

—*Leslie M. Oyler.*

CANADA IS A NATION

Canada is a nation, some day in the near future she will be a great nation, and it is within the range of possibilities that she will be the greatest unit of the British Empire. It is a wonderful country, a country of unlimited resources and magnificent possibilities. As a nation she celebrates her sixtieth anniversary this year. What better way for you to celebrate it than by taking a trip "Across Canada and Back," and seeing for yourself the reason for this optimism about the future. Prof. Laird, of Macdonald College, Que., has arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway for a special train of sleeping cars to leave Toronto on July 25th, cross the continent and get back to Toronto on August 15th, and in that space of 21 days to see all the principal cities, and the noted beauty spots of the West. After Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and the principal cities of the prairies, there is the magnificence of the Rockies, and these famous beauty spots, Banff, Lake Louise, Emerald Lake, and the Yoho Valley. Then there are two wonderful motor drives, from Banff to Windermere 104 miles, and from Field to Lake Louise 40 miles. The Kootenay, and Okanagan Valley fruit country in which is located Penticton will be visited, and Vancouver and Victoria, those rapidly growing Pacific Coast cities will delight everyone.

An illustrated booklet descriptive of the tour is now ready, and can be had on application to W. Fulton, District Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto, or to Prof. Sinclair Laird, Macdonald College P.O., Que.

Do Not Throw Time Away—

Especially in the Morning

Your Gas Range is the Family Friend—when Minutes Mean so Much

An up-to-date range with oven heat control

Remember That

GAS Means Instant Heat

Gas is off to a flying start—no waiting for the burner to warm up.

GAS Means Constant Heat

Gas is a twenty-four-hour service for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year.

GAS Means Controlled Heat

Gas, whether used on the cooking top of the range or in the oven, is always under perfect control. Heat varies at the touch of the user's hand.

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

Display Rooms 55 Adelaide St. East

Pleasant, Restful and Makes You Beautiful

Our method of massaging, steaming, hydrogenating, clearing and softening the skin, restores normal circulation, purifies and makes the skin look clear, stimulates and tones up the face muscles making you feel and look younger.

HISCOTT FACE TREATMENTS

are the last word in scientific and appreciative skin restoration.

CONSULTATION FREE

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Brighten dull, heavy Eyes in this safe, sure way

Without the aid of belladonna or other harmful drugs, *Murine* imparts new life and lustre to the dullest Eyes. Use this long-trusted lotion for a week or two and note how much better your Eyes look and feel. At all drug stores.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

Maybelline

DARKENS and BEAUTIFIES EYELASHES and BROWS INSTANTLY, makes them appear naturally dark, long and luxuriant. Adds wonderful charm, beauty and expression to any face. Perfectly harmless. Used by millions of lovely women. Solid form or water-proof liquid. BLACK or BROWN.

at all 10¢ and 50¢ Stores

Liquid Form

Solid Form

The tantalizing aroma of the coffee that bubbles so blithely in the percolator—the tempting slices of golden-brown toast—breakfast prepared at the table with the assistance of Hotpoint Electrical Servants, becomes the cosiest and most intimate meal of the day.

Hotpoint

SERVANTS *for the* HOME

Electric Toasters · Grills · Percolators
Irons · · · Ranges · · · Water Heaters

A Canadian General Electric Product

On Your Visits to Toronto
it is well to remember how conveniently we are situated to the shopping centres, the theatres and the colleges.
The continued distinctive patronage which we enjoy is the best evidence of the excellence of our accommodation and the luxury and comfort of our appointments.
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Thirty-fourth Street East at Park Avenue
NEW YORK

ADMIRABLY situated on the Crest of Murray Hill. It is convenient to the business, shopping and theatre centers and to the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railway Terminals.

Its clientele is made up of intelligent travellers from all parts of the World. One finds in the dining rooms excellent service and a perfect cuisine. Every bedroom is an outside room and each one has its own private bath.

TARIFF
Single room with bath $4 per day and up
Double room with bath $8 per day and up

WALTON H. MARSHALL
Manager.

Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
$1.00 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender.

MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hogarth Kennedy, Waterloo, Ont., announce the marriage in London, England, on April 21st, of their niece, Doris L., only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell, Kingston, to R. F. Norman Pryke, son of Sir William Pryke, ex-Lord Mayor of London, and the late Lady Pryke.

COWAN—McFARLANE. On Saturday, May 7th, 1927, at high noon, at "Alderstyle," Cannington, Ontario, by Rev. A. G. MacCutcheon, B.A., B.D., Jean Clarke, younger daughter of the late Captain A. C. and Mabel Edwards Macfarlane, to Captain Charles Gibbs Cowan, only son of the late Hon. Col. W. J. and Mrs. Cowan of "The Maples," Cannington.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement is announced of Marion Belle, second daughter of Mrs. Ranton and the late Samuel Ranton, of Stratford, to Mr. Frank Macdonald Cockburn, of Toronto, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. James Cockburn, the marriage to take place quietly early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. E. Pointon, Roxborough St. East, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marguerite Turner, to Mr. George H. Boardman Stokes, son of Mr. William Stokes and the late Mrs. Stokes, of Toronto. The marriage to take place on June 11th.

Saturday afternoon of this week will usher in Race week at the Woodbine, a week which promises to be of more than usual attractiveness. The Social calender is full of entertainments, dinners, luncheons, and all manner of gaieties and hospitality. The presence with their staff of His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon at the races on Saturday of this week will give much éclat to the opening of the Ontario Jockey Club, and everyone is hoping that the weather will be propitious. The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon will arrive at Government House, Toronto, on Friday evening of this week, and with the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross, will attend the Toronto Garrison military tournament the same night. They will attend the opening of Havergal College, Lawrence Park West, on Saturday morning, May 21. Lord and Lady Willingdon and the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross will be at the Woodbine races on Saturday afternoon, May 21. The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross will entertain at dinner on Saturday evening in their honor. Sir William Mulock will be host to their Excellencies at supper on Sunday evening, May 22. The Governor-General, Lady Willingdon and party will attend the service at St. James Cathedral on Sunday morning. The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson will entertain at luncheon on Monday, May 23, at the York Club, in honor of Lord Willingdon. His Excellency will be the guest of honor at a dinner given by the officers of Stanley Barracks on Monday, and at a dinner given by the Ontario Jockey Club at the York Club on Tuesday night, May 24. Their Excellencies will leave for Ottawa on May 25.

* * *

Viscountess Willingdon will visit Bishop Strachan School on the morning of Monday, May 23rd. On Monday, May 23rd, Lady Willingdon will attend a luncheon given by the National Executive Committee and the Municipal Chapter, I.O.D.E., at the King Edward Hotel, and later in the afternoon will have tea at the Y. W. C. A. headquarters.

* * *

Mrs. Hendrie, of The Holmstead, Hamilton, Ontario, and Mrs. William Hendrie, of Gateside House, Hamilton, were in Toronto on Tuesday of last week and guests at Mrs. George Cassels' luncheon for her guest, Mrs. Mayhew.

* * *

The Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon will be guests of honor at an At Home to be given by Colonel Arthur Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, after the garrison parade on Sunday, May 22nd.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dalley, of Hamilton, who have been on an extended tour of Europe and Northern Africa since November last, sailed for Canada in *Empress of Scotland* May 11th from Southampton.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Miles, of Toronto, entertained at tea at the Toronto Hunt Club last week and presented the golf prizes. Mrs. W. Kingsmill and Miss Maule tied for the 18 holes and Miss Belle Miln won the nine-hole prize. Mrs. Charles Easson was at the pretty tea table, which was done with spring flowers. Among the guests were, Mrs. McGregor Young, Mrs. A. P. Burritt, Lady Baillie, Mrs. John Lyle, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Mrs. Walter Stikeman, Mrs. Arnold Ivey, Mrs. Dwight Turner, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Miss Winnifred Hoskin, Mrs. H. F. Patterson, Miss Helene Fraser, Mrs. Duncan Coulson, Mrs. Leslie Wilson, Mrs. Arthur Barnard, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. N. Bate, Mrs. Shirley Denison, Mrs. Coke, Mrs. J. F. Hobkirk, Mrs. Norman Bastedo, Mrs. Duncan McLaren, Mrs. Robert Towers.

* * *

Miss Katharine Leggatt, of Hamilton, Ontario, is returning shortly to Canada from Europe, where she has been for some time.

* * *

Mrs. R. A. Rumsey, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon at Casa Loma on Thursday of last week for Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, who is leaving shortly to reside in Victoria, B.C. Mrs. Rumsey's guests included Mrs. W. More, Mrs. E. N. Bate, Mrs. Dalton Davies, Miss Gertrude Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Fuller, of Montreal, Mrs. A. Barker, Miss Winnifred Hoskin, Miss Margaret Hoskin.

* * *

Lady Hendrie, of Hamilton, her son-in-law, Col. Hugh Owen, of Montreal, and her daughter, Mrs. Owen, who have been abroad, sailed for Canada on May 12, and will arrive shortly.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson are again in Toronto after some time spent in Europe.

* * *

Mrs. J. J. Warren, of Toronto, is giving a trousseau tea on Saturday afternoon of this week for her daughter, Miss Lorna Warren, the bride-elect, who is being much entertained.

* * *

Mr. W. G. D. Chadwick, of St. John's, Quebec, is in Toronto this week for the Toronto Garrison Military Tournament.

* * *

Miss Marguerite Strathy, playing in Miss Margaret Anglin's company of "Electra" at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, accompanied by Mr. Robert Ellis Wilkinson, noted New England lecturer and writer, was entertained last week by Admiral Hughes, on board the United States Flagship "Seattle."

* * *

Lt. and Mrs. Charles Temple, of Toronto, spent a recent week-end in Muskoka.

* * *

Mrs. J. B. MacLeod, of Toronto, is again in Toronto after spending several weeks in Atlantic City.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richardson, who have been at their winter residence in Augusta, Georgia, will be race week visitors in Toronto, and guests at the King Edward.

* * *

Mrs. Gordon Phippen, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week in honor of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, of St. George Street, who are leaving to reside in Victoria, B.C.

* * *

Major-General and Mrs. Henri A. Panet, of Ottawa, will arrive in Toronto on Friday, the 20th, to attend the Military Tournament, and the races at the Woodbine. They will be at the Alexandra, Queen's Park Avenue.

* * *

Mrs. Norman Sinclair, of Toronto, Miss Sinclair and Miss Una McCausland sailed on Friday of last week for England, where they will spend the summer.

* * *

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross, with their family, will leave for their farm in Erindale in the latter part of June.

* * *

Colonel Alexander, D.S.O., and Major Jeffreys, of Kingston, are in Toronto this week for the Military Tournament.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lightbourn, of Paget, Bermuda, have arrived in Toronto on a visit to Mrs. Lightbourn's father, Mr. David Morton, Deer Park Crescent.

* * *

General Archibald Macdonell is spending a few weeks in Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. Reginald Geary, of Toronto, has been spending a week in Montreal with her mother, Mrs. D. C. Macarow.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Parker, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Parker of the Old Rectory at North Stoneham, Hants, England, is in Toronto, guest of Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, for the races.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur D. Miles, of Toronto, entertained on Thursday morning of last week in honor of Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, who is leaving Toronto for Victoria, B.C. Mrs. Carpenter was on this occasion presented with a gold cigarette case by her many friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Scott, who have been away for the winter, return to Toronto this week and will open their house in Lawrence Park.

* * *

Mr. W. J. Southam, Hon. President of the Wentworth County Hunt Club, entertained at a buffet supper in honor of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. William D. Ross at the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, on Thursday evening of last week, prior to the Horse Show. The table was in horse-shoe shape and beautifully decorated, the favors being in the Horse Show colors. Those present included, The Right Rev. the Bishop of Niagara and Mrs. Owen, Sir John and Lady Gibson, Mrs. W. Hendrie, Senator and Mrs. Lynch-Staunton, Mr. and Mrs. Phinn, and Mr. and Mrs. Innes.

* * *

Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., of Chudleigh, Toronto, sailed on Wednesday of this week for England.

MRS. KENNETH VAUGHAN

Who before her marriage last Summer, was Nina de Pencier, daughter of Archbishop and Mrs. A. U. de Pencier, of Vancouver, is one of the most popular matrons in Vancouver's younger married set. Mrs. Vaughan attended Bishop Strachan's School in Toronto and is a sister of Mr. Joe de Pencier, now residing in Toronto, and a cousin of the Toronto de Penciers

MRS. JOHN DRINKWATER SIBBALD AND HER BRIDAL ATTENDANTS

Mrs. Sibbald was formerly Marjorie Temple, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jared Carter Troop, of Toronto. Mr. Sibbald resides at the Briars, Jackson's Point. The marriage took place on April 30th. The attendants were Mrs. Harold Porter, Matron of Honor, Miss Isobel Godfrey and little Kathleen Sibbald.

—*Photo by J. Kennedy*

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Tailored to fit undersilks that impart a Parisian jauntiness to the sports frocks and slender grace to the evening gown.

Exquisitely sheer, of course. Yet woven from the strongest silken strands with seams carefully bound to resist the strain of present-day activity.

Made in the finest rayon — slips, step-ins, vests and bloomers. And for relaxation at home dainty pyjamas, nighties and kimonas. In all the season's smartest styles and shades.

Watson's
SPRING NEEDLE LINGERIE

Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle are again at their residence in Queen's Park, Toronto, after the winter spent in California and Honolulu.

* * *

Major W. G. Hagarty, D.S.O., Kingston, was a week-end visitor in Toronto, and was with his mother, Mrs. Hagarty, of Chestnut Park.

* * *

Torontonians who attended the opening of the Horse Show in Hamilton, Ontario, on Thursday night of last week included, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Beardmore, Mr. Gordon Perry, and Major and Mrs. Victor Sifton.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carpenter and their children, of St. George Street, Toronto, left on Wednesday of this week for Victoria, B.C.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Connolly, of Port Arthur, are spending a month at the Pacific Coast.

* * *

Mrs. Hamilton Burns, of Upper Huron Street, Toronto, presented the prizes and entertained the players at the Hunt Club, on Wednesday afternoon of this week.

* * *

The Executive in charge of the Military Ball to be held in the Transportation Building at 11 p.m. on Friday, May 20th, have issued the following information: Guests will enter by the Main Entrance on the eastern side of the building. Arrangements for ladies' dressing rooms have been made on the right, and gentlemen on the left of the entrance. The Vice-Regal Party will use the Prime Minister's private quarters in the new Ontario Building and will proceed from this building under a covered way to the southern entrance of the Transportation Building. Upon the entry of the Vice-Regal Party the trumpeters will sound a salute, after which the orchestra will play the National Anthem. Following reception formalities the Vice-Regal Party will proceed to the northern end of the building, where their supper tables have been arranged. As this function is to be a formal and brilliant one, the committee are desirous that the dress be formal. For Officers, Mess Kit (or Blues for those Officers not in possession of Mess Kit), or formal evening dress with miniatures and decorations. Those officers not in possession of Mess Dress or Blue uniforms and those actually taking part in the Tournament on the evening of May 20th may wear full dress or khaki with slacks and medals. The civilian guests will wear formal evening dress, and those entitled to wear miniatures and decorations are requested to do so. White gloves will be worn. Owing to the parking facilities at the Transportation Building being extensive, no arrangements for parking of cars are being made. Guests are requested to make their own arrangements. Through the courtesy of Major Timmis, D.S.O., and Officers of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, non-commissioned Officers and men of the Regiment will be on duty Friday evening.

* * *

The last of their series of Sunday afternoon Musicales given by Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg at the Conservatory on Wellesley Street was a most delightful one and attended by one hundred and fifty guests. Mr. Hambourg and Mrs. Hambourg, the latter a charming figure in a white taffeta period gown with touches of black, and scarlet shawl and slippers, received the many guests at the entrance to the Music Hall. Tea was served in the spacious rooms downstairs. A most artistic programme was played by the Hambourg Trio, Mr. Boris Hambourg, Mr. Elie Spivak, and Mr. Reginald Stewart. The many guests included, Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Lady Mann, Prince and Princess Norashidze, Madame Rochereau de la Sablière, Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mrs. Frederick Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beer, Mrs. H. J. Caulfeild, Prof. and Madame de Kresz, Mrs. A. W. Anglin, Miss Betty Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Howell, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gilmour, Dr. and Mrs. Pelham Edgar, Mrs. A. W. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Campbell, Miss Elizabeth Dixon, Mrs. A. M. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Blackstock, Mr. and Mrs. John Garvin.

* * *

General Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and Lady Currie, of Montreal, are attending the Tournament and Military Ball on Friday evening, May 20th, 1927, in Toronto, and will also attend the opening of the Races on Saturday, May 21st, 1927, as guests of the O. J. C. During Sir Arthur's stay in Toronto, he and Lady Currie will occupy a suite at the Casa Loma as guests of the Tournament Committee.

* * *

Mrs. Andrew MacLean, of Toronto, gave a very delightful bridge on Monday afternoon of this week for Miss Frances Bate, the bride-elect. Mrs. John McKee entertained at luncheon on the same day for Miss Bate.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cousins and Mrs. Russell Sweeney have returned from England and the Continent.

* * *

Mrs. C. E. Stone, Spadina Road, Toronto, has left for Vancouver to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. J. Russell Murray.

* * *

The marriage of Margaret Elma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. B. Walsh, of Toronto, to Mr. Robert Watson Goulnlock, will take place at St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on the afternoon of Saturday, June 4, at half past three o'clock. Following the ceremony at the Cathedral there will be a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 88 Lowther Avenue.

* * *

Mrs. Percy Hayes, of Toronto, entertained at supper on Sunday night for Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Beardmore.

* * *

The Royal Canadian Yacht Club will hold its first dance of the season on Wednesday night, May 25.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Miller Stirling, of India, will be the guests of Mrs. William Hendrie, of Gateside House, Hamilton.

* * *

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Toronto, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the officers of Stanley Barracks on Thursday night of last week. The guests were, Mayor Foster, Sir Henry Pellatt, Brig.-General Bell, Col. Parsons, D.C.O., M.D., No. 2; Colonel Rhoades, A.A., Q.M.G., No. 2; Mr. Albert Dyment, Colonel T. Kennedy, Major Timmins, Mayor W. Baty, Col. Walker Bell, Major H. Stephen, Capt. Home, R.C.R.; Captain W. Fenton, R.C.R.; Captain James, R.C.D.; Capt. Drury, R.C.D.; Capt. J. Wood, R.C.D.

MISS MARGARET SWAISLAND

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Swaisland, of Vancouver, who made her debut at a dance given by her parents at Jericho country club, Friday, April 22.

Selby $14.00
Pastel, Kid, Fawn, Snake Trim

Sheer Beauty of Line—

and the masterly fashion in which the elements of charm have been combined to create a perfect fit—keep the new Bootery models in their pre-eminent position.

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The Grey Room is presenting a varied collection of fascinating Hats in their newest Summer versions for the Woodbine Meet, June weddings, and all the social gaieties of Summer.

Second Floor.

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MY LUCKY DAY

She says to me "This is so SUDDEN," *and what does she mean "Sudden"? Here's yours truly been figgerin' it out for weeks past, losin' sleep, appetite and* AVOIRDUPOIS *doping out how, where, and in what manner to spring the flaming* QUESTION, *and she says "This is so sudden."*

But she says, "Yes, honey, I will," and this is my LUCKY DAY.

When you look at me, and then look at her, you might think she had BATS *in the* BELFRY, *to take a chance like that — I'm not arguin' the point. All I say is, if you're aimin' to become somebuddy's sweet lovin'* POPPA, *you've got to say it with* GANONG'S.

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CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

A High Quality House

By Shorey and Ritchie, Architects

FRANKLY, this beautiful home, as here illustrated, with its requirement of a wide lot, and approximate cost of thirteen thousand dollars, is not for the family of too limited means; but it stands a splendid example of English domestic architecture from which all may derive both a true appreciation of the splendid work in this style now being executed by Canadian architects, together with many delightful features of exterior plan which could be well applied to smaller homes.

A study of the plans reveals skilful incorporation of all the modern but rational features which the home-builder is likely to desire. The living-room, particularly, is a well-proportioned, large room, having a fireplace flanked by bookcases occupying one end wall, and in common with all except service rooms, is decorated with a brush applied plastic wall finish which is colored dark ivory throughout the ground floor. Directly across the main hall, which is provided with a coat closet, is the dining room — a charming room having a built-in china cabinet and lighted mainly by the large front window, which affords a delightful vista across the terrace. The service rooms are all bright and of ample size, and comprise rear entry with stairs to basement, laundry, kitchen, and pantry, with door to dining room, arranged "en suite" in the order named.

Direct communication has been provided between the house and garage, an arangement which, where building ordinances permit, proves very convenient, although passengers would usually alight at the side terrace steps.

On the second floor are three large bedrooms, having the walls tinted in such soft pastel shades as pink and blue-mauve, two tiled bathrooms, a sleeping porch, and an abundance of clothes and linen closets in all rooms and the hall. The master bed-room, which, with the living room under, occupies an entire wing, has two clothes closets, a fireplace, and a private bathroom, and affords absolutely the utmost in beauty and convenience.

The exterior walls are of brick painted white, an unusual treatment giving a beautiful effect, which age only improves, and which forms a delightful combination with the purple slate roof.

Other features included for the before-mentioned price are metal sash windows, oak floors, and trim, hot water heating, and stained cypress exterior woodwork.

Readers desiring further information regarding the plans and specifications of this house should communicate with the architects direct. Address Messrs. Shorey and Ritchie, 360 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, P.Q.

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Home Owner Man to be Envied

THE Canadian home owner is to be congratulated and envied. To him, home is more than a place to take refuge in after the day's labors are over. It is his little place in the sun. For it he has paid much in patient enterprise, diligence, sacrifices and thrift. A credit to him and a blessing to those whom he loves. He has bought land and builded a house on the road to happiness—whether it be village, city or countryside that he has chosen for residence.

The prospective home owner has many decisions to make before taking his first step—obtaining a site. In what section shall he build? And here he is confronted with queries on transportation; desirable environment for the children; the probable family position in the community; sanitation; schools and churches. Will the home he can build be in general keeping with those already there or likely to come? With a fixed sum to invest, how large shall be the piece of ground? Proportionately, shall the lot be small and the house large, or the lot large and the house small? Will the available site be suitable for the type of house desired?

These and many other problems to be solved are but added incentive to the would-be home owner who visualizes the happy contentment and benefits to be reaped from his investment in a place to call his own. There is the feeling of security for himself and family; a fixed position in the community with the respect of his associates; established credit; stability, the greater chance for individual personality and character to assert itself. Here not nearly so much reserve is demanded as in the planning of the exterior, constantly open to the public for its approbation. There is need for thought only of blending comfort, convenience and beauty to make the dreams of the owner a reality.

The years of slaving and saving, the hours of thoughtful planning and worry—these vanish into insignificance when man has completed his place in the sun.

A HIGH QUALITY HOME

—By Shorey and Ritchie, Architects.

Replicas of Old Porcelain

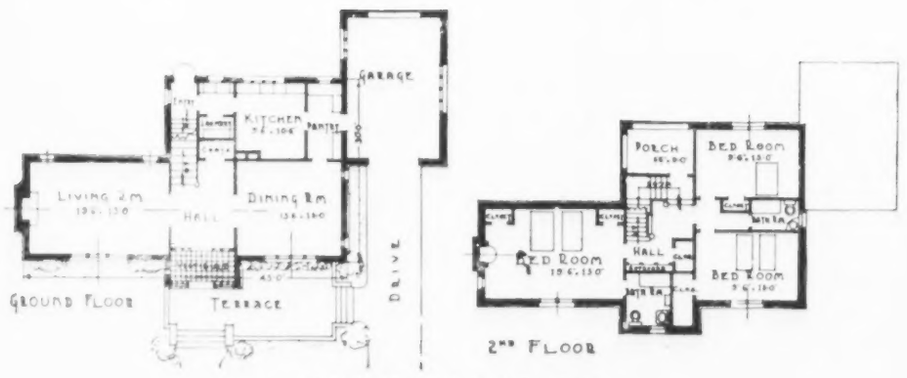
A BEAUTIFUL example of modern porcelain is a replica of part of the dinner service made for the Empress Catharine II. of Russia towards the end of the 18th century. Many people interested in beautiful porcelain will remember its history—the Empress died before the dinner service was completed, and the original, which consists of 2,000 pieces and took 12 years to make, is now in an art museum in Denmark.

The service was made by a well-known Copenhagen firm of porcelain manufacturers founded by Queen Juliane Maria of Denmark in 1779. This firm, which has a depot in Bond-street, London, England, still makes replicas of parts of the famous dinner service.

Every piece is decorated with a different hand-painted flower, fruit, or weed which grows in Denmark, and the name of the plant is written in Latin on the back of each plate or on the base of each piece of the dinner service. The representation of the weed usually has the root left.

"I believe Queen Alexandra accepted specimens of the dinner service for a wedding present," said a member of the firm.

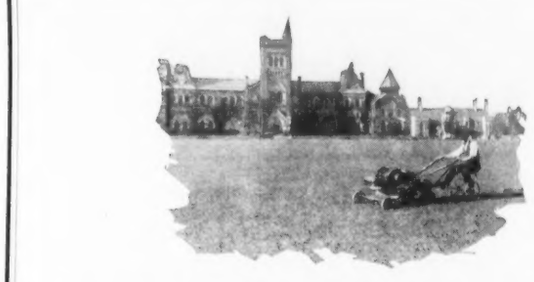
"We frequently make dessert services in this design. A section of the workers at the factory is kept busy making only replicas of parts of the dinner service. We usually sell a dinner service for 12 or 24 persons."



PLANS FOR THE ABOVE HOUSE.

Summer Rugs

SUMMER rugs should be cool looking, durable and in keeping with the decorative character of the rooms in which they are to be used. In a simple cottage interior, for instance, several small rugs are often more effective than a single large floor covering with a formal pattern. Hooked rugs are excellent for use in this fashion, and since they wear well and are easily cleaned, they are in a fair way to heading the list in their field. For the same purpose braided wool and cotton rugs, round or oblong, are still popular. Most of these can be cleaned at home by washing.



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1 cup boiled rice
½ cup Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk
1 teaspoonful vanilla
1 egg
½ cup water
1/8 teaspoonful nutmeg

Mix Eagle Brand and water together thoroughly. Beat egg and blend with the milk and vanilla. Add this mixture to the rice (boiled) and mix well. Pour into buttered pan and sprinkle top with the nutmeg. Place pan in a dish of water (as for a custard) and bake in a slow oven until a golden brown. E2727

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Reductions in large quantities. Examine the stock for yourself, it is worth travelling miles to see.

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The Lowe Brothers Company Limited

WINNIPEG CALGARY TORONTO MONTREAL HALIFAX

CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

Campanulas for the Border

ALL classes of gardener take kindly to the genus campanula. Each finds some species or variety to suit his requirements in the bewildering multiplicity of its representatives. There are some for the rock and wall garden, others for the border in either the front or rear ranks, a few for the wild garden and still more for planting up various corners of the garden which offer some little difficulty in treatment, such as shady spots under trees and so on. Not only do they offer a wide scope for treatment, but the majority are simple plants to manage. Certainly one or two are intractable, slow to move if their own and others' comfort are the situation is not to their liking, but with care and attention they may settle down and turn out well. These difficult kinds are mostly alpines and on the whole they are more likely to do well if they are left to grow at will. There are many plants which thrive under neglect, and among them may be numbered one or two of these mountain campanulas.

Among the border species there are few to rival C. lactiflora, with its stately spires of milky white bells, which may run into a shade of purple. There are two forms of it, one tall growing and the other short and more compact. No matter where it is planted in the border, it is a plant which never loses its character. It always carries with it that sense of distinction and individuality which makes for a good border. Slightly less in height, but nevertheless to be reckoned among the taller growing perennials, we have the peach-leaved bellflower, C. persicifolia, also eminently suited for border planting. It is a species with the most delicate coloring, showing all shades of porcelain blue and the best form of it is undoubtedly the variety Telham Beauty, which originated as a seedling in 1916. The flowers are open and cup-shaped, some 2 ins. across and of a clear blue color, with a trace of lilac in its make up. There are other varieties, some double, others single, and all are good. On the whole, since it is not such a deep rooter, it does best in a cool, moist soil with some overhead shade. C. alliariaefolia is another excellent species, most decorative, with its snow white dangling bells, which responds well to border cultivation. Another handsome border species is C. glomerata, with its dense clusters of shining purple flowers, which are of a color of their own. Although more suited for the woodland and wild garden, C. macrantha looks well in the border if given a position in the rear rank. Indeed, one of its varieties, C. Van Houttei, being shorter in stature, makes a first-rate border plant and is very showy in flower, with its clusters of deep blue bells. The many varieties of C. Medium, the Canterbury bell, should not be forgotten. The large cup and saucer kinds in all shades make delightful splashes of color in the border. Sown early, robust crowns are formed by the end of the year and these, if planted early in spring in the flower border, will flower through the summer. A list of border varieties is not complete without reference to C. carpatica, a first rate carpeting and edging plant. It is a profuse flowerer, carrying showy masses of blue and white blossoms, which spread in all directions from the central compact clump. Do not try to keep it within bounds, otherwise its beauty will be lost. Medium loamy soil will suit all these border varieties admirably. Where there are large clumps already established, these can be readily divided at the roots and replanted.

Comfort and Loveliness

The Fashion for Beautiful Screens

NO HOUSE is free from draughts; and Society women who value their own and others' comfort are taking more and more to the use of screens of all kinds.

There are lovely things to be had at prices ranging from little over one pound to several hundred guineas. They vary from the dear old-fashioned nursery screens of wood and canvas covered with pictures from the scrap-book, to the magnificent ten-leaf, ten-foot structures of old Chinese lacquer. There are even the tiny two-leaf screens used by the ever-polite Japanese to hide the kettle from the guest at tea!

The screen is essentially the invention of the Japanese, who call it Byobu (the avoider of wind). The *Samurai* (men of two swords) even used to take great eight-leaf affairs on to the battle-field with them—not, presumably, to prevent "wind-up".

Some of the nicest modern screens —but, ah me, expensive! — are of plain-grained deep mahogany with a very little inlay, or the very best English or Italian walnut. If of English walnut, the design is Queen Anne in feeling, the tops of the leaves rising in delicate, graceful curves like the mirrors of that period, and with restrained mouldings in the same style on the panels.

Other luxury screens have panels painted by artists. When they are not in use, they are often hung flat against the wall. The same is done with the mellowed, lovely lacquered screens from China and Japan — a beautiful screen well-placed can almost by itself furnish a room.

Of reasonable price are the wall-paper screens with gay pictures of ships at sea, deep, restful summer gardens, or bright birds and queer animals to amuse the children. These are treated with shellac, which softens with age. One must shellac, too, the screens covered with cretonne or cheerful chintz these just "touch the spot" on the new bright days of Spring when the world is all sunshine and the East wind is creating terrible draughts in totally unexpected places.

If you are clever, you can make your own screen. Decide on the size, design, and number of panels, and get a carpenter to make the light frame of the very best wood—teak or English oak for preference. Then set to work to cover it how you will.

For Himself's study—so often the most used room in the house, poor man!—you may want a leather screen brass-studded, with hand-painted design, and toned to a rich homely softness. A thing of price, but not yet beyond reach if you know where to go a-hunting.

A MASTER'S CHAIR. Circa 1754.

The Children's Room

NEARLY all children love pictures, so fond parents and "Nannies," combining the educational with the aesthetic in the nursery, are collecting lovely colored prints, and children and friends together spend many a jolly hour pasting them upon the wall.

Friends and relatives co-operate heartily with the little ones, and after an interesting discussion it is no uncommon occurrence for a beautiful illustration to be handed in by the postman to the delighted collector next morning.

Almost the whole wall is covered just a deep border being left at the top. When finished, the surface is either varnished or left for frequent alteration. The latter is the better way, no doubt.

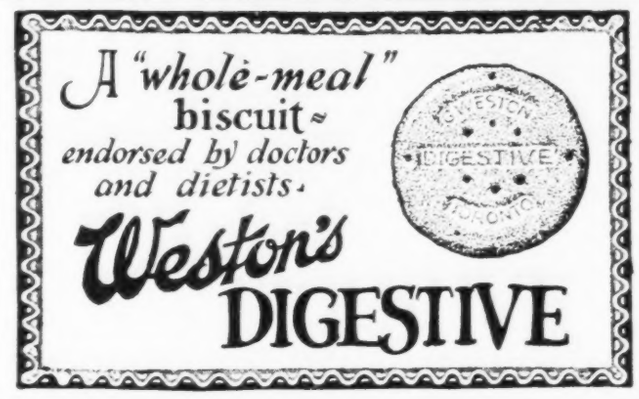
When an uninitiated tiny friend arrives, what long discussions take place! There is always so much to be explained. "Uncle sent this one after telling me about Egypt," or "Auntie brought that one to show me exactly how the elephants move timber in Burma." Then, when a better picture arrives, one of less importance is covered or removed.

Among some collections are pictures of beautiful gardens, tropical countries, bird life and popular fairy tales. Some teach color as do the illustrations of "Black Sambo." Some show "Peter Pan" and "Wendy" in various stages of adventure. Little poems with illustrations are very popular, and endless discussions take place as to "who that is," "where he lives," and "what he is doing."

Little people never seem to get "bored" in these nurseries, and even babies who can just crawl make their way to Picture Land and gaze long and admiringly at a lovely garden or other item of interest.

Q.—Is there any temporary treatment or color wash that may be applied to the plaster until we decide on our final scheme of decoration?

A.—Have your decorator apply any of the approved water paints to walls and ceilings. Afterward these coatings may be washed off.



Ontario Jockey Club

WOODBINE PARK

TORONTO

SPRING MEETING

MAY 21st — MAY 28th

THE KING'S PLATE

$15,000 added,

and

The WOODBINE STEEPLECHASE

$7,500 added,

Will be run on Saturday, May 21st.

THE TORONTO CUP

$15,000 added,

Will be run on Saturday, May 28th.

RACING *STEEPLECHASING*

First Race 2.30 P.M. each day.

Admission: $1.75 and Government Tax.

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ORIENTAL GIFTS

Silk lingerie consisting of lovely embroidered Bridal Sets suitable for the June Bride.

Hand Embroidered Linens, Filet Laces, Lingerie Cloisonne, Chinese and Indian Brass and Other Eastern Novelties.

ALL PROFITS TO MISSIONS AND SOCIAL WELFARE

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The Luxury Soap of the World

By Appointment to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales

In Mayfair

The heart of fashionable London, where are gathered the fairest women and most distinguished men of the British Empire.

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Old English

Lavender Soap

FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY THE YARDLEY products have been cherished by the leaders of taste and fashion. Yardley's Old English Lavender Soap is today used by the Court, the aristocracy and by all those who know and can command the best in those little luxuries of the toilet which mean so much to the refined taste.

EXQUISITELY PURE, IT PRESERVES AND BEAUTIfies the complexion and is most luxuriously perfumed with the lovely fragrance of the English Lavender blossom.

Box of Three Large Tablets $1.00, or 35c the Tablet

THE SERIES ALSO INCLUDES—

Lavender Water, $1.00; $1.75; Face Powder, 85c; Compact, $1.00; $1.50; Talc, 50c; 75c; Sachet, 75c; Shampoo, 15c the cartridge; Bath Salts, $1.50; Bath Dusting Powder, $1.50.

Obtainable at all good stores.

TORONTO 115 Adelaide St. W.

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YARDLEY 8 NEW BOND ST. LONDON

SOCIETY

Mrs. Hugh Kindersley, of London, England, is arriving shortly in Toronto to spend some time with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Boyd. Mr. Kindersley will join Mrs. Kindersley in June.

* * *

Mrs. Bremner Green, of Toronto, was re-elected president of the Junior League of Toronto at their annual meeting held at the residence of Lady Baillie on Monday of last week. Miss Norah Marks, first vice-president, will represent the league at the conference of the Junior League of America at Portland, Oregon, to be held this month.

* * *

Mrs. Lionel Clarke and Miss Diana Clarke, of Toronto, recently sailed in the *S.S. Empress of France* to spend the summer abroad.

* * *

Mrs. W. Landry, of Montreal, is in Toronto this week for the races, and guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dyment.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Coulson, of Toronto, have taken Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carpenter's place at Beaumaris for the summer.

* * *

Miss Evelyn Darling, of Toronto, entertained at tea on Monday of this week in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Lorna Warren.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Beardmore, of Toronto, sailed on Wednesday of this week for England, where, at Pitt House, Hampstead, they will be the guests of Lord and Lady Clarendon.

* * *

The second annual meeting of the Junior League of Toronto was held on Monday, May 9th. Lady Baillie, one of the honorary presidents, very kindly offered her home on Crescent Road for the occasion, and entertained the members at tea later in the afternoon.

Mrs. Bremner Green, the president, was in the chair, and preceding her address welcomed the guest of honor, Mrs. W. D. Ross, the honorary presidents, and six members of the executive of the Hamilton Junior Health League.

Satisfactory reports were read by the officers and the chairmen of the various departments. It was decided to again provide the mannequins for the Fashion Show in September, and to put on the second Junior League Revue in November.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Bremner Green, by acclamation; first vice-president, Miss Norah Marks; second vice-president, Mrs. Grenville Rolph; secretary, Miss Jean Ganong; treasurer, Mrs. Howard Deyell; city editor, Miss Elisabeth Laidlaw; chairman of Provisional committee, Miss Isobel Ross; Social committee, Miss Isobel Cawthra; Well Baby Clinics, Miss Yolande Croft; Hospital, Miss Isobel Turner; Save-the-Baby, Miss Aimée Gundy; Motor, Miss Edith Baillie; Sewing, Miss Isobel Williams; Blind Craft Shop, Mrs. Norman Townley; Emergency, Miss Marion Mitchell.

* * *

A wedding of much interest to society in Saint John took place at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, May 3rd, when the Rev. I. D. MacKenzie Naughton, M.A., D.D., solemnized the marriage in Saint John's (Stone) Church of Miss Kathleen Huntly Gordon, daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. Robert Huntly Gordon, to Mr. Douglas Hainnie Winters McKean, of Montreal, son of Mrs. and the late Mr. John Winters McKean, of Saint John. The church, which overflowed with friends of the bride and bridegroom, was decorated with Easter lilies and palms, and the choir, under the direction of the organist, Mrs. T. G. Gunn, sang the nuptial music. As the bride, escorted by her uncle, Dr. Stewart Skinner, entered the sacred edifice, the choir sang very beautifully "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden." She made a charming picture in her travelling costume of rose blush charmeen with smart hat to correspond in color with her gown, the gown made in straight lines, had a fashionable bolero in front and long tight sleeves, and she carried a lovely sheaf of Ophelia roses. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers, who proceeded the wedding party to the altar, were Mr. Stuart W. White and Mr. Simeon Ronald Jones. Mrs. J. Winters McKean, mother of the bridegroom, was attractively gowned in black satin with white satin trimmings forming panels in front, and wore a French black satin hat with white gardenia at the side. Mrs. Gordon, the bride's mother, was gowned handsomely in black satin with white vestee and black and white toque. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. McKean left on a honeymoon trip to Upper Canadian cities. On their return they will reside at 107 St. Mark Street, Montreal. Mr. McKean is on the staff of the British Colonial Fire Insurance Co. of Montreal, and was formerly Inspector for the same company in the Maritime provinces.

A BRANTFORD DEBUTANTE

Miss Louise Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kerr, of Brantford, Ont.

—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

Mrs. Hugh MacKay gave a very charmingly arranged luncheon on Tuesday at her residence in Rothsay, in honor of Miss Gladys Walker, of London, England, cousin and guest of the Misses Fairweather at "Firshade," their Rothsay home. Miss Walker, who has been travelling in the South for several weeks, will sail from Quebec May 11th for her home in England.

* * *

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and Mrs. Todd have returned from Fredericton, after being present at the Session just closed, and have reopened Government House at St. Stephen. On Wednesday, Mrs. Todd entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. C. W. Young, of Winchester, Mass. Mrs. Ned Murchie won first prize, Mrs. Young was presented the guest prize. Refreshments were served at five o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. Malcolm McAvity, of Montreal, who was recently visiting her parents, Sir Douglas and Lady Hazen, in Saint John, has returned to her home in Montreal.

* * *

Miss Winifred Barker, daughter of the late Sir Frederick and Lady Barker, is leaving Saint John this week, to take up her residence in Toronto.

RYRIE-BIRKS

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The accepted standard for a half century

Goodyear means Good Wear

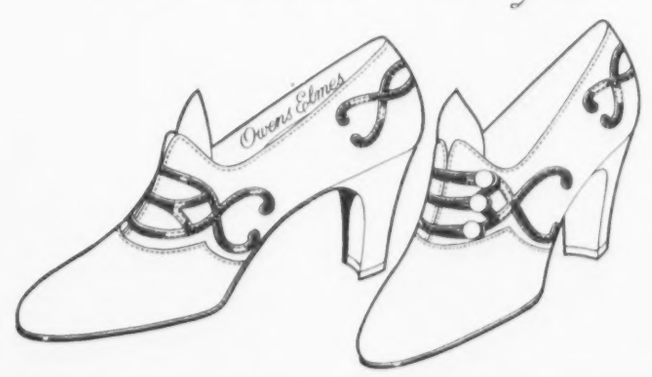
The heavy corrugated cover is tough to give long life, and athletic to prevent kinking

GOODYEAR

MADE IN CANADA

CORD HOSE

Smart Shoes for Race Days



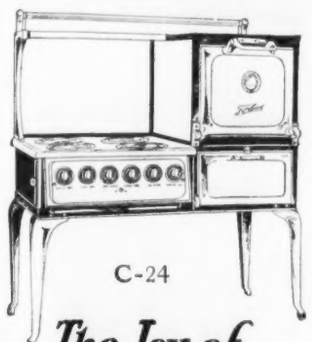
SMART frocks require smart shoes. When fashionably-dressed women assemble at the Woodbine Owens-Elmes shoes are always greatly in evidence.

This year, as never before, we're prepared for the gay outdoors with a variety of shoes which, for trim shaping, artistic design and workmanship and variety of colors, meet every demand of the "smart set." They are such shoes as will enhance the beauty of any costume And they are all moderately priced—the majority at from $9 to $12 per pair.

OWENS-ELMES, Limited

89 Yonge Street

Women are invited to see the delicate new shades in Silk Hosiery of finest quality at our Hosiery Department.



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At a price within the means of every family. In the construction of this new range every known convenience for Electric Cooking has been incorporated and every fault eliminated.

The name Findlay is a guarantee of a perfect range. Findlay quality and finish is an extra for which you do not pay.

Supplied with speedy open porcelain elements or sturdy iron-clad elements of the latest type.

Ask your dealer about the Findlay Electric or write for booklet.

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FINDLAY BROS. CO., Limited
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Interlake

Mothers! Consider this Responsibility

Harsh tissue which tends to irritate the tender skins of children is dangerous to their health. Guard against these tissues of uncertain purity by ordering White Cross tissue for your bathroom. For White Cross is soothingly soft, highly absorbent and absolutely pure. Comes to you completely wrapped to exclude dust and other dangerous forms of contamination. At the better stores everywhere—15c per roll, 3 for 40c.

Interlake Tissue Mills Co.
Limited
54-56 University Ave., Toronto 2
The makers of White Cross toilet tissue also manufacture Interlake and Velva-tissue brands, decorative crepe and paper napkins and towels.

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Only One Dye tints like This!

To give your dainty underwear and stockings *true* tints, you must use *real* dye. For the gorgeous tinting like you see in things when they are new, use the original Diamond dyes.

Don't stop with tinting, though! It's just as easy to Diamond dye almost anything you wear—or the hangings in the home—a brand new color right over the old. Home dyeing is lots of fun—and think of what it saves!

FREE now, for the asking! Your druggist will *give* you the Diamond Dye Cyclopedia telling dozens of dye secrets, containing simple directions, and will show you actual piece-goods samples of colors. Or write for big illustrated book Color Craft, free from DIAMOND DYES, Dept. 27, Windsor, Ont.

Diamond Dyes
Make it NEW for 15 cts!

London Letter

(Continued from Page 26)

think the average person would consider it pleasing or comfortable, so to speak. Any more than they would care to live with Mrs. Laura Knight's "Dressing for the Ballet" which is also greatly praised. Mrs. Dod Proctor's picture has been bought by the "Daily Mail" for the nation, so eventually you will have a chance to see it and to judge for yourself. And after all there are, happily, many works in galleries which we can admire without wanting them for our drawing rooms.

* * *

THE Baroness Clifton, who was in Canada not long ago, contributed lately to an evening paper an account of her trip which showed that she was an enthusiastic admirer of Canada and Canadians. The Dominion is much in the public eye on account of the proposed visits of the Prince of Wales, of the Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin, and of the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Hewart. Lady Clifton speaks of the power and wealth of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with which visitors are always struck, and tells in a rapid sketch of the journey from the Pacific coast to Quebec. Plainly Quebec won her heart for she describes the old city in detail, but when she writes of Canadian hospitality it is to Winnipeg she turns. "The hospitality of Canadians is proverbial. The hospitality of Winnipeg is incredible. It is simple and charming. . . Winnipeg has the most charming crowd of girls in the world. They are amazingly pretty, and most of them work."

Praise for Canada

Mary Macdonald Moore

Quick Time Foxtrot, How To Do It

A FEW years ago, when the smooth fox-trot was supreme, no one who wished to be considered a good dancer used the step known as the chassé—it was practically banished from the ballroom and its execution stamped the performer as a tyro or an indifferent dancer.

The coming of fast music has brought the chassé back into favor once more, and when the band is playing fox-trots at over 50 bars a minute it is not only a legitimate but also a highly desirable step.

In modern ballroom dancing the term chassé implies three movements—step, close, step. In other words, it is our old friend the two-step which we used to do before the one-step came into favor.

The quick-time fox-trot has brought about a further modification of the chassé, known as an open chassé. This is a ballroom chassé or two-step in which the close is not complete. For instance, step forward with the left foot, follow this with a step with the right foot which does not quite reach the left, and, finally, another step forward with the left. This step can be done forwards, backwards, or sideways, and is generally used in the quick-time fox-trot as a substitute for the three-step of the old smooth fox-trot.

It is always commenced by the man with his left foot and is consequently never done to the right side. The reason for this is that in the quick fox-trot the man should hold his partner a trifle more to his right than in the waltz or old fox-trot.

The open chassé in the quick fox-trot should occupy four beats or one bar of the music—namely, one beat for the first movement, one beat for the second movement, and two beats for the final movement. In practice it will be found that coincidence between the step and the beat will only come at the beginning of the first step and at the end of the third.

The open chassé is a very easy step to perform; it is well suited for the fast music, and it can be done in a crowded room. Nevertheless it is astonishing how little use is made of it by the general dancing public—especially in the provinces, where the majority attempt the three-step right up to time with disastrous results.

Dancers who do attempt the quick-time must remember to hold a little differently from the slow fox-trot. Attention to a few points such as these will enable them to get far more pleasure out of this dance than they ever realised was possible.

The Boy

When I go into church I sit
Where, very far away,
I see white seagulls wheel and flit
About a sunlit bay.

Tumultuously the organ peals;
The people kneel to pray;
But I'm a bird that flits and wheels
Above a sunlit bay.

L. M. Priest.

Absence

When my love was away,
Full three days were not sped,
I caught my fancy astray
Thinking if she were dead.

And I alone, alone:
It seemed in my misery
In all the world was none
Ever so lone as I.

I wept; but it did not shame
Nor comfort my heart: away
I rode as I might, and came
To my love at close of day.

The sight of her stilled my fears,
My fairest-hearted love:
And yet in her eyes were tears:
Which when I questioned of,

"O now thou art come," she cried
"'Tis fled: but I thought to-day
I never could here abide,
If thou were longer away."

Robert Bridges.

The oldest anthropometric method was to break heads: the newest is to count them. There is not much to choose between these two. — *Dean Inge.*

THE "BIG ONE THAT GOT AWAY" LAST YEAR IS BIGGER THAN EVER NOW.

You ardent fishermen, beside whom a golf addict is a gentle babe, do you realize that fishing time is here again? Of course you do—and for the past month you've been furtively overhauling your gear—rehearsing the alibi you're going to spring on friend wife — and deciding your fishing grounds.

Where will it be this year? Will you try the same old place you've learned to love—or will you wander into newer places in search of the fighting lunge — the sporting black bass or the gamey speckled trout?

Wherever you wish to go—Timagami, Kawartha Lakes, Georgian Bay or Algonquin Park, Canadian National Railways offer you a most satisfactory service—in actual transportation and in helping you plan your trip—descriptive booklets, game laws, etc., gladly supplied by any Canadian National Agent.

MADE IN CANADA

KITCHEN Utensils, Sinks, Bathrooms, Floors are safely cleaned with Old Dutch. It is a natural detergent, and contains no lye, acids or hard grit to scratch or mar the finest enamel surfaces. For economy, comfort and safety's sake use Old Dutch Cleanser. There's nothing else like it.

Old Dutch for Healthful Cleanliness

A drink
of rare distinction to serve
when good friends call

This is the Hostess Package of 12 bottles—the most convenient way to buy "Canada Dry."

Write for Free Recipe Booklet "Surprises on Ice"

WHEN good friends call to grace your home—to sit and talk as good friends will—to dine—to dance—to play a little bridge perhaps . . . there's no drink in all the world so altogether welcome as a sparkling, bubbling glass of "Canada Dry."

The very appearance of the stately green bottle, with its aristocratic crest and foil, adds a touch of distinction to every occasion. The delicate appealing flavor of the ginger ale itself will charm your taste and tell you something, too, of the matchless purity and quality of this famous drink.

"Canada Dry" is altogether different from every other ginger ale because it is made with something of the same expert care as a mellow old wine. It is, indeed, Canada's most famous product.

"CANADA DRY"

Made in Canada by J. J. McLaughlin Limited
Toronto and Edmonton. Established 1890.
In U. S. A., Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Incorporated, New York

A "best-seller" of all Chiffons

Sheer, clear, all silk weave where it shows . . with a fine mercerized lisle foot for long wear

"The Dancing Chiffon"
Pure thread Japan silk from heel to narrow hem, dyed in all the latest shades. 3/4 length. Style No. 53780

CORRECT in style, beauty in weave, newness in shades—and exceptionally durable—small wonder "The Dancing Chiffon" is the *best-seller* of all chiffons.

This new hose is all-silk where it shows—of filmiest weave. But the foot is made of extra-fine mercerized lisle that withstands the destructive wear of dancing.

Many women tell us, that because "The Dancing Chiffon" is so long wearing they find it a practical hose for "every day" wear. See this hose at your dealer's. If he can't supply you, write our Canadian representative.

Allen A HOSIERY
for women, misses and children

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Allen A "The Dancing Chiffon" *Style No. 53780* $2.00 a Pair

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BLOOR BLDG. — BAY & BLOOR STS. — RAND. 0677
TORONTO.
MAIL ORDERS GIVEN OUR CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Mrs. William M. Dobell, of Quebec, was in Montreal for a few days last week, guest of Mrs F. M. Stevens, of Argyle Avenue.

* * *

Sir George Foster, of Ottawa, has been on a short tour of the Maritimes.

* * *

Mr. F. W. Molson and the Hon. Smeaton White were passengers in the *S.S. Montnairn* which arrived from England at Quebec last week-end.

* * *

Mrs. H. A. Stewart, of Montreal, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Phillip Osler, in Winnipeg, was guest of honor at a tea given on a recent Thursday by Mrs. Edwin Chown.

Miss T. J. Price recently returned to Quebec from abroad. She was a passenger in the *S.S. Empress of France.*

* * *

Mrs. H. C. Stuart is the guest in Quebec of Mrs. James Bowen, Grande Allee.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs D. S. MacKenzie left on Sunday last for the Pacific Coast on a five weeks' tour.

* * *

Sir Thomas Lipton was in Ottawa for a day last week, a guest at the Chateau Laurier.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Holt, of Montreal, left on Wednesday of this week for Quebec, to sail in the *S.S. Montnairn* for Europe, where they will spend the summer. They were accompanied by Mr. Francis Holt and Miss B. C. Cook.

LADY TAIT, OF SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL
—Camera portrait by Mme. M. Jueptner-Stuarts.

Mrs. C. F. Sise is again in Montreal after a visit of six weeks in California.

* * *

Lady Price and her daughters, who have been travelling in Europe and Egypt since early in the winter, are now in London, where Lady Price has taken a house for the season and where her daughters, Miss Willa Price and Miss Jean Price, will be presented to Their Majesties at the First Royal Court.

* * *

Mrs. Bradford, of Morristburg, has been visiting Major and Mrs. D. L. McKeand in Ottawa.

* * *

Mrs. William Starke and Miss Anne Starke are again in Montreal after several months spent abroad. They were passengers in the *S.S. Ascania*, which arrived in Canada last week.

* * *

Madames Colin Brault and Miss Labelle, of Montreal, were recently guests of Mrs. Theodore A. Burrows at a delightful luncheon at Government House, Winnipeg.

* * *

Major and Mrs. Fred J. Ney, of Winnipeg, will sail from Montreal to spend the summer in England.

* * *

Mrs. Henry G. Bicks, of Montreal, has been spending a week with her sister, Mrs. C. G. Cockshutt, in Brantford.

* * *

Captain J. T. Burstall, Mrs. Burstall and Miss Rosemary Burstall are again in Quebec after a visit of several weeks in England. They came in the *S.S. Empress of France.*

* * *

Mrs. Hugh MacKay, of Bathurst, N.B., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Malcolm McAvity in Montreal.

* * *

Major-General Van Straubenzie and Mrs. Van Straubenzie, who spent ten days in Montreal after arriving from England, left on Wednesday of last week for British Columbia, to sail for Singapore.

* * *

Miss Nanette Kennedy, of Montreal, who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Cave-Brown-Cave, is now with her father, Mr. Murray Kennedy, at his apartment in the Ritz-Carlton. Mr. Kennedy recently returned from England.

* * *

Miss A. Caron recently returned to Quebec from England.

* * *

Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Beckett and Mrs. Beckett recently arrived in Quebec from abroad. They were passengers in the *S.S. Minnedosa.*

* * *

Captain George P. Mackenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie are again in Ottawa after a visit to Quebec.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Abbott recently left Montreal for their summer place at Senneville, Quebec.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Paterson, of Simpson Street, Montreal, are now at their summer place at St. Hilaire.

* * *

Colonel and Mrs. Kenneth McDougall, who have been visiting the former's mother, Mrs. J. Lorn McDougall, and also the latter's parents, Brigadier-General and Mrs. C. F. Winter, in Ottawa, have returned to their home in McDougall's Mills.

* * *

Lady Holt, of Montreal, entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week in honor of Mrs. Ernest Stuart, who later left for New York to sail for England.

* * *

Mrs. Stuart MacTier and Mrs. Reid Dobell were passengers in the *S.S. Montcalm* which recently arrived in Montreal.

* * *

General J. Mocklem, D.S.O., M.C., who arrived recently from England in the *S.S. Empress of France*, has been the guest of Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor in Montreal.

* * *

Colonel and Mrs. George Patterson Murphy and Miss Norah Murphy are again in Ottawa, after several months spent abroad.

* * *

Mrs. James Cantlie, of Montreal, was recently hostess at a luncheon at the Hunt Club.

* * *

Miss Louisa Fair, of Montreal, entertained at tea on Wednesday afternoon of last week in honor of Mrs. George S. Currie. Mrs. Currie was formerly Miss Louise Napier.

* * *

Major and Mrs. A. J. Price, of Quebec, were passengers in the *S.S. Montnairn* which arrived in Canada last week-end.

* * *

Miss Marcelle Paradis is again in Quebec after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hannon in Montreal.

* * *

Mrs. W. de M. Marler, of Montreal, who with Mr. Marler is at present visiting in Vancouver, has been entertained a great deal during her stay. On Friday last Mrs. W. de M. Marler, jr., was hostess at a largely attended tea, when a number of former Montrealers were among the guests. Mrs. Douglas Armour, Mrs. Wentworth Monk, Mrs. Clement Stacey and Mrs. William Frederick Gardiner were in charge of the tea table.

* * *

Mrs. Harold Bedford-Jones is again in Perth after a short visit in Ottawa, where she was the guest of Miss Wicksted.

* * *

M. Jean Brunhes, of the College de France, Paris, and his daughter, Mdlle. Marielle Brunhes, have been in Quebec, guests at the Chateau Frontenac.

LINEN SHOP

Linens From Sicily

Mosaic—Latest Word in Loveliness Where Table Mats Are Concerned

A NEW allurement in Italian needlework—this linen with its threads drawn to form a border delicate as fine lace, infinite in detail as a bit of exquisite mosaic. And ecru in color—according to latest vogue in table mats. The Linen Shop buyer has brought out Mosaic work for wedding-present time. Sets of runners and doilies complete with table napkins—$95.00 to $250.00.

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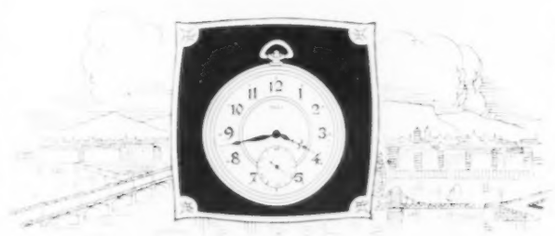
Creators of Many World's Records



Geneva
the home of experts

AROUND Geneva hovers the romance of watch making. There the greatest triumphs of the art have been achieved. There are to be found the world's finest horological schools.

The name Rolex is inseparably linked with this home of experts. It is one of the outstanding names in the watch-making history of Geneva.

The gentleman's watch illustrated may be obtained in solid gold or gold filled—Rolex watches are created in many designs and sizes for ladies and gentlemen, from $15 to $1,000.

Ask your jeweller to show you these famous watches.

ROLEX

ROLEX WATCH CO. LIMITED, 8 WELLINGTON ST. E., TORONTO, ONT.

Start each day right with a cool, sparkling glass of

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

You will soon be repaid with a store of good health.

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Childhood's Lessons affect the whole life

Teach your children to use Cuticura Soap daily to keep the skin clear. Soothe and heal rashes, eczemas and other irritations with Cuticura Ointment. Shampoo with Cuticura Soap to keep the scalp in a healthy, hair-growing condition.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

Your Silver Trophies

which so fittingly describe the "worthwhileness" of the struggle, deserve the best of care—a regular cleaning with Silvo.

Silvo will remove all stain and tarnish, bringing back all the beauty and charm of the silver, the design and the fine engraving.

It is safe to use, and you simply apply it with an old soft cloth.

SILVO

The non-injurious Liquid Silver Polish

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF KNOTT'S BLUE